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SEPTEMBER 25, 1909

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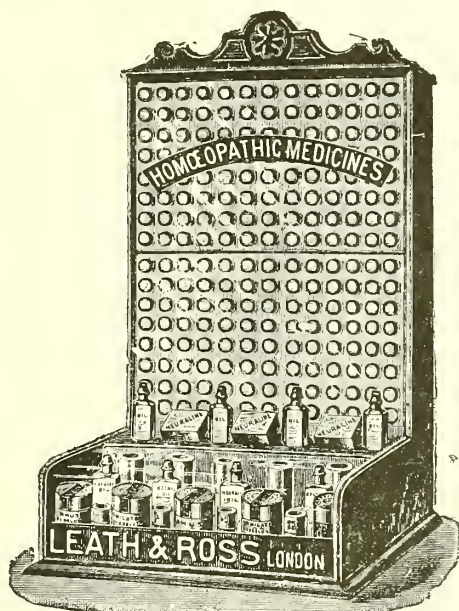
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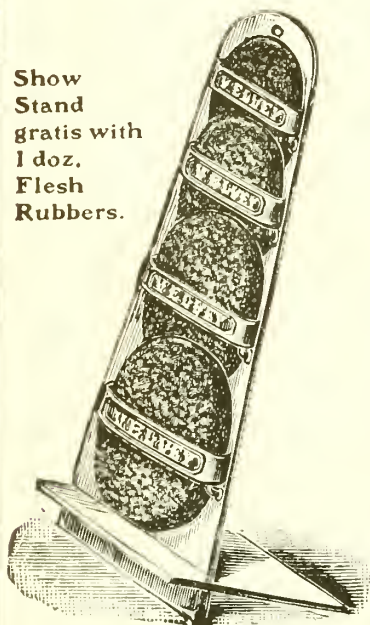
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CREPE BANDAGE

Gimher, W., & Son
Norwich Crêpe Co. (1856), Ltd.
Wood, Vincent

CYANIDES

May & Baker, Ltd.

DAIRY SPECIALITIES

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

DEMIJOHNS

Brefitt, E., & Co., Ltd.

DENTAL INSTRUMENTS

Hatrick, James L., & Co., Ltd.

DENTAL MECHANICS

Barker, Fred. H.
Chalk, George, & Co.
Fentiman, A. G.
Fentiman, A. J., & Co.
Halder, E. O.
Last & White
Wardale & Co.

DENTIFRICES

Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Bell, John, Hills & Lucas, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Burrighs Wellcome & Co.
Calvert, F. C., & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.
Eueryl, Ltd.

Hall & Ruckel
Jewshury & Brown
Lambert Pharmacal Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Pierre, Dr.

Rowland, A., & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Woods, W., & Son
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

DEXTRINE
Fink, F., & Co.

DIABETIC BREAD AND FOOD
Callard & Co.

Van Abbott, G., & Sons

DIGESTIVE PRODUCTS
Armour & Co., Ltd.

Bonger's Food, Ltd.

Fairechild Bros. & Foster
Parke, Davis & Co.

Squire & Sons
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DISINFECTANTS
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.

Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd.

Calvert, F. C., & Co.

Condy & Mitchell, Ltd.

Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.

Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.

Edwards, W., & Son

Jeyes' Sanitary Compounds, Ltd.

Kay Bros., Ltd.

Lambert Pharmacal Co.

Roberts, Cornford & Co.

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

Willows, Francis B. & T.

Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd.

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

DOSE REGULATORS

Renter, R. J.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Chemists' Sundries, Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, Alfred, & Co.
Davis, J. M., & Sons
Edwards, W., & Son
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Fecher, M. J.
Gutmann, A. E., & Co.
Hatrack, James L., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Sons
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Poths, H., & Co.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Renter, R. J.
Sangers
Schutze, F., & Co.
Shirley Bros., Ltd.
Solport Bros.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tidman & Son, Ltd.
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Viscose Co., Ltd.
Wattenbach, O.
Wood, Vincent
Woolley, J., Sons & Co.

DRUGS, CRUDE

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Hornor & Sons
Potter & Clarke, Ltd.
Ransom, W., & Son
Salle, H., & Cie.

DRYSALTERIES

Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.

DYES

Judson, D., & Son
Whitaker & Co. (Hat)

EAU DE COLOGNE

Breidenbach & Co.
Farina, J. M.
Farina, J. M. (No. 4)
Fickus, Courtenay & Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Schutze, F., & Co.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy
Borough Polytechnic Institute
British Optical Institute
Burlington Correspondence College
Edinburgh Central School of Pharmacy
Glasgow School of Pharmacy
Goldsmiths' Technical College
Leeds College of Pharmacy
Liverpool School of Pharmacy
London College of Pharmacy
Manchester College of Pharmacy
Muter's (So. Lond.) School of Pharmacy
North of England School of Pharmacy
Northern College of Pharmacy
Nottingham School of Pharm.
Pharmaceutical Society's School of Pharmacy
Royal Dispensary (Edinburgh)
South of England College of Pharmacy
University of Birmingham
West Ham Technical Institute
Westminster College of Pharm.

EFFERVESCENT PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
Bristol-Myers Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Sturge, John & E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

ELASTIC HOSIERY

Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Haywood, J. H.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Wood, Vincent

EMBOSSEING

Avery, W. R. F.

EMBROCATIONS

Eliman, Sons & Co.
James, F.

EMERY AND CLOTH

Oakey, J., & Sons, Ltd.

EMULSIONS, COD - LIVER**OIL, ETC.**

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.
Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Blackie, Robert
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan, Ltd.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Scott & Bowne, Ltd.
Tolkien, C., & Co.
Woolley, Jas., Sons & Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.

ENEMAS

Bailey, W. H., & Son
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Daval Rubber Co.
Hatrack, James L., & Co., Ltd.
Hay, J. B., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Toogood, W., Ltd.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

ENTOMOLOGICAL APPARATUS

Watkins & Doncaster

EPSOM SALTS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.

ESSENCES, CONCRETE

Lantier Fils
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Roure-Bertrand fils
Schmoller & Bompard

ESSENCES, SOL. AND FRUIT

Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Barnett & Foster
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Bueh, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hay, Wm., Ltd.
Lantier Fils
London Essence Co.
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Newball & Mason
Roure-Bertrand fils
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Zimmermann, A. & M.

ETHERS

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.
White, A., & Sons

EUCALYPTUS OIL

Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.

EXTRACT OF HERBS

Newball & Mason
Potter & Clarke

EXTRACTS (MEDICINAL)

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Parke, Davis & Co.
Ransom, W., & Son
(See also WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS)

FEEDING BOTTLES

Brefft, E., & Co., Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Sangers
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

FILTERS (WATER)

Berkfeld Filter Co., Ltd.

FLESH GLOVES

Sangers

FLYCATCHERS

Alabastine Co. (British), Ltd.
Deansmere Manfg. Co.
Flykatche
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Frowein, C.
Kay Bros., Ltd.
Smith, J. H., & Co.
Strong, Christy
Tunbridge & Wright

FOODS, INFANTS'

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Willows, Francis, B. & T.

FOODS, SPECIAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Benger's Food, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Burt, C. J.
Buvo, Ltd.
Callard & Co.
Fairchild Bros. & Foster
Frame Food Co., Ltd.
Menley & James, Ltd.
Natural Food Co., Ltd.
Wander, A.

FORMALDEHYDE

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

FRUIT CRYSTALS

Aerators, Ltd.

FRUIT SYRUPS

Idris & Co., Ltd.

FULLER'S EARTH

Mumford, G. S., & Sons

FUMIGATORS

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

GELATIN AND GLUE

Boehm, F., Ltd.

GLASSWARE, CHEMICAL

Zahradnik, Jos.

GLAUBER'S SALT

Bramwell, E., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.

GLYCERIN

Boehm, F., Ltd.

Price's Patent Candle Co.

GLYCEROPHOSPHATES

Pointet & Girard

GOLD PAINT

Judson, D., & Son

GRINDERS

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Willows, Francis B. & T.

GUMS

Fink, F., & Co.

HAIR WAXES AND CURLERS

Merkham Trading Co., Ltd.

HAIR PREPARATIONS

Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.
Chesebrough Manfg. Co.
Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
Harker, Stagg & Morgan
Herpicide Co.
John Strange Winter
Robare's Aureoline
Rowland, A., & Sons
Woolleys, Ltd.

HAT DYES

Whitaker & Co.

HAT RENOVATORS

Christy, T., & Co.

HEATING APPARATUS

Clark, S., & Co.
Gutmann, A. E., & Co.
National Radiator Co., Ltd.

HERBS

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Potter & Clarke

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES

Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.

HOTELS

Esmond Hotel

Kingsley Hotel

Thackeray Hotel

HOT-WATER BOTTLES

Berliner, Arthur
Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Fulham Pottery & Cheavin
Filter Co., Ltd.

Hutchinson Co.

Maw, S., Son & Sons

May, Roberts & Co.

Southall Bros. & Barclay

Tompkins, James, Ltd.

Wood, Vincent

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

May & Baker, Ltd.

Sanitas Co., Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

HYPOPHOSPHITES

May & Baker, Ltd.

Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

INHALERS

Christy, T., & Co.

Sangers

INK

Bewley & Draper, Ltd.

Hickisson, A. B.

INSECTICIDES

Christy, Thos., & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.
Vaporite-Strawson Co., Ltd.
Voss, Walter, & Co.
Woolleys, Ltd.

INSECT POWDER

Boehm, F., Ltd.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

IODINE AND IODIDES

Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Morsen, T., & Son

ITROSYL

Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.

JARS AND POTS

Boling, Brown & Co.
Brefft, E., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Cook, A., & Co.
Johnsen & Jorgensen, Ltd.
Kilner Bros., Ltd.
Lang, Jules, & Son
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Poths, H., & Co.
Reuter, R. J.
Stipendum Stopper Co.
Toogood, W., Ltd.

LACTIC FERMENTS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Cox, Arthur H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Martindale, W.
Parke, Davis & Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

LAMPS, DISINFECTING

Roberts, Cornford & Co.

LANOLINE

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Christy, T., & Co.

LARD

Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Ewen, J., & Sons

LIME JUICE AND CORDIAL

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Idris & Co., Ltd.

LINSEED, CRUSHED, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LINTS

Liverpool Lint Co.
Robinson & Sons, Ltd.
Vernon & Co., Ltd.

LIQUORICE JUICE

Boehm, F., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Evans, Gray & Hood
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Horner & Sons
Jackson, E. E.
Mumford, G. S., & Sons

LIQUORS, CONC., ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Fletcher, Fletcher & Co.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Robinson, B., & Co.

LITHIA SALTS

British Drug Houses, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.

LOOFANS

International Sponge Importers

LOZENGES

Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Jackson, E. E.
Meggeson & Co., Ltd.
Potter & Clarke
Raines & Co.
Warrick Bros.

MACHINERY, PHARMACAL

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Bennett, E., & Son, Ltd.
Bennett, Sons & Shears, Ltd.
Fecher, M. J.
Gardner, Wm., & Sons, Ltd.
Pindar, J. W., & Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.
Stokes, F. J., Machine Co.
Thompson & Capper (Stokes)
Wilkinson, S. W., & Co.

MAGNESIA AND ITS SALTS

Henry, T. & W.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Washington Chemical Co.

MAILING CASES

Estes, E. B., & Sons

MALT EXTRACT AND PREPS.

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Blackie, R.
British DiaMalt Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.
Paine & Co., Ltd.
Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.
Tolkien, C., & Co.
Woolley, Jns., Sons & Co., Ltd.
Wright, Layman & Umney

MARKING INK

Hickisson, A. (Bond's)

MEASURES

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.

MEAT EXTRACTS

Armour & Co., Ltd.
Bovril, Ltd.
Brand & Co., Ltd.
Buvo, Ltd.

MEDICINE CHESTS

Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Keene & Ashwell, Ltd.
Leath & Ross
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
Parke, Davis & Co.

MENTHOL CONES

Bush, H. W., & Co., Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons

MERCURIALS

Howards & Sons, Ltd.
May & Baker, Ltd.
Merck, E.
Tyrer, T., & Co., Ltd.

METEOROLOGICAL SETS

Darton, F., & Co.

METHYLATED SPIRIT

Burrough, J., Ltd.
Preston's Liverpool Distillery
Randall & Son, Ltd.

MILK APPARATUS

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MILK SUGAR

Zimmermann, C., & Co.

MINERAL WATERS AND SALTS

Apollinaris Co., Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ingram & Royle, Ltd.
Vichy (State Springs)

MOTOR GOGGLES

Darton, F., & Co.

NAPHTHAS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood

NURSES' WALLET

Hatrack, James L., & Co., Ltd.

OILS, ESSENTIAL

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Alliance Drug & Chem. Co.
Boake (A.), Roberts & Co., Ltd.
Boutin, G. L.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chiris, Antoine
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Horner & Sons
Jackson, J., & Co.
Lantier Fils
Lhermine & Cie.
London Essence Co.
Matthew, Jesse
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Pasquale, S. F. de, & Fratelli
Poppelreuter, W.
Ransom, W., & Son
Roure-Bertrand fils
Sachse, E., & Co.
Scheller, Emil, & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Schmoller & Bompard
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Stevenson & Howell, Ltd.
Todd, A. M., Co.
Wright, Layman & Umney
Zimmermann, A. & M.

OILS, FATTY, ETC.

Allen, Stafford, & Sons, Ltd.
Price's Patent Candle Co.
Smith, B. A., & Co.

OILS, MINERAL

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Price's Patent Candle Co.

ointments

Blackie, R.
Chemist's Co-operative Wholesale
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

OPTICAL GOODS

Botwright & Grey
Darton, F., & Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Nitsche & Günther
Raphael's, Ltd.

OPTICAL INSTRUCTION

British Optical Institute

ORANGE WINE

Melrose-Drover Co., Ltd.

OTTO OF ROSE

Bontcheff & Kidoff
Pappazoglou, D.
Reitmeyer & Co. (synthetic)
Scheller, Emil & Co.
Seraphimoff, S., & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.

PACKED GOODS

(See WHOLESALE)

PALATINOLIDS

Oppenheimer, Son & Co.

PASTILLES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Denoual, J., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Meggeson & Co., Ltd.
Warrick Bros.

PATENT AGENT

Barker, R. W.

PERFUMES

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Breidenbach & Co.
Bronnley, H., & Co., Ltd.
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Chuit, Naef & Co.
Erasme Co., Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Lescol Perfumery Co.
McCracken, J. & R.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Quelch, H. C., & Co.
Southall Bros. & Barclay
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Warrick Bros.
West, T., & Son
Yardley & Co., Ltd.

PERFUME MATERIALS

Bontcheff & Kidoff
Bush, W. J., & Co., Ltd.
Chris, Antoine
Compagnie Morana
Lancier Pils
Mühlethaler, Th., Ltd.
Murray, O., & Co., Ltd.
Scheller Emil & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Shipkoff & Co.
Spencer, J., Son & Co.
Zimmermann, C., & Co.

PESSARIES

Burge, Warren & Ridgley
Rendell, W. J.

PETROLEUM EMULSION

British Drug Houses, Ltd.

PETROLEUM JELLY

Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.

PHOTO. CHEMICALS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Burroughs Wellcome & Co.
Merck, E.

PHOTO. ENLARGERS,

PRINTERS, &c.

Express Developing Co.
Halifax Photographic Co.

PHOTO. GOODS

Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Darton, F., & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Halifax Photographic Co.
Hlford, Ltd.
Lennon, Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Murdoch, John, & Co.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.

PILL MAKERS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Asche, C. F., & Co.
Bishop, Alfred, Ltd.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Davies, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

PILL MAKERS (continued)—

Hewlett, C. J., & Son
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Lloyd, T. Howard, & Co.
McKesson & Robbins
Parke, Davis & Co.
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Wand Mfg. Co.
Woolley, J., Sons & Co., Ltd.

PLASTERS

Alcock Mngf. Co.
Berliner, Arthur
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Dalmas, A. de St., & Co.
Leslies, Ltd.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
Solport Bros.

PLASTIC MODELS

Plastic Advertisement Co.

POLISHES (VARIOUS)

Bradley & Bourdas
Judson, Daniel, & Son
Oakley, J., & Son, Ltd.

POSTERS

Ford, Shapland & Co.

PRINTERS

Avery, W. R. F.
Dudley & Co.
Ford, Shapland & Co.
Harrison & Waide
Parkes, John, & Co.
Smith, W. H., & Son
Townsend, J., & Sons

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES

American Drug Stores
Anglo-American Drug Co.
Anglo-American Pharm. Co., Ltd.
Ashton & Parsons, Ltd.
Atkinson & Barker
Barclay & Sons, Ltd.
Battle, Son & Maltby
Beecham, T.
Beiersdorf, P., & Co.
Box, W. H.
British Drug Houses, Ltd.
Burgess, E.
Capsuloids (1909), Ltd.
Christy, T., & Co.
Coleman & Co., Ltd.
Congreve, G. T.
Conoid Co.
Cox, A. H., & Co., Ltd.
Curry, Henry
Daggett & Ramsdell
Daisy, Ltd.
Danyisz Virus, Ltd.
Davenport, J. T., Ltd.
Day & Sons (Crewe), Ltd.
Day, Son & Hewitt
Denoual, J., & Co.
Edwards, W., & Son
Elliman, Sons & Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Faulding, F. H., & Co.
Fellows' Syrup
Fennings, Alfred
Ferris & Co.
Fulford, C. E., Ltd.
Goodall, Backhouse & Co.
Grapelax, Ltd.
Gutmann's Successors
Guy's Tonic Co.
Henry, T. & W.
Himrods Asthma Cure
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Hughes, E. Griffiths
Ichthyol Co.
International Chemical Co.
Iron-Ox Rem. Co., Ltd.
Kav Bros., Ltd.
Kutnow, S., & Co., Ltd.
Lalor's, Dr., Phosphodyne
Lambert Pharmaceutical Co.
Lofthouse & Saltmer
Lorimer & Co., Ltd.
May, Roberts & Co.
Menlev & James, Ltd.
Newbery, F., & Sons, Ltd.
Odol Chemical Works
Owbridge, W. T., Ltd.
Pedezy Co.
Resinol Chemical Co.
Sangers'
Schimmel & Co.
Scott & Rowne, Ltd.
Smith, Maurice
Squire & Sons
Standard Tablet & Pill Co.
Stedman's Teething Powders
Thermogene Co., Ltd.
Thompson & Capper
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.
Wulfing, A., & Co.
Zetos, Ltd.
(See also DENTIFRICES and TOILET ARTICLES)

PULVELLÆ

Warrick Bros.

PULVERETTES

Oppenheimer, Son & Co., Ltd.

PUMPS

Berkefeld Filter Co., Ltd.

QUININE AND SALTS

Boehringer, C. F., & Soehne
Carmichael, F. J., & Co.
Howards & Sons, Ltd.
Pointet & Girard

RAPE OILS

Hull Oil Mngf. Co.

RAZORS

Auto-Strop Safety Razor Co.
Gillette Safety Razor, Ltd.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.

RENNET

Fullwood, R. J., & Bland
Oldfield, Pattinson & Co.

RESINS AND RESINOIDS

Allen, S., & Sons, Ltd.
Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Morson, T., & Son
Ransom, W., & Son
Smith, T. H., Ltd.

RESPIRATORS

Avery, W. R. F.

RUBBER GOODS

Burge, Warren & Ridgley, Ltd.
Davol Rubber Co.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.
Fecher, M. J.
Galen Mfg. Co.
Hatrik, James L., & Co., Ltd.
Haywood, J. H.
Hovenden, R., & Sons, Ltd.
Hutchinson Co.
Maw, S., Son & Sons
May, Roberts & Co.
Wanklyn, H. A.
Warne, W., & Co., Ltd.

SACCHARIN

Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

SALICIN

Macfarlan, J. F., & Co.
Smith, T. & H., Ltd.

SAMPLE CASES

Keane, Thomas

SANTONIN

Smith, E. A., & Co.

SAPONIN

Field, C. W.
Sthamer, Dr. R.

SAUCES

Goodall, Backhouse & Co.

SCALE PREPARATIONS

Morson, T., & Son

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS

Reynolds & Branson, Ltd.

SEA SALT

Tidman & Son, Ltd.

SEA SICKNESS REMEDY

Zotos, Ltd.

SELTZOGENES

Aerators, Ltd.

SERUMS AND ANTITOXINS

Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb
Parke, Davis & Co.
Schimmel & Co.
Wilcox, Jozeau & Co.

SHARES

McAdam & Tuckniss

SHEEP-OIPS

Burt, Boulton & Haywood
Sanitas Co., Ltd.
Tomlinson & Hayward, Ltd.

SHOP-FITTING

Ayrton-Graham, Ltd.

Bowling, Son

Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd.

Josephs, P., & Son

Maw, S., Son & Sons

Mills, H.

Parnall & Sons, Ltd.

Rudduck & Co.

Sangers'

Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd.

SOAP MATERIALS

Armour & Co., Ltd.

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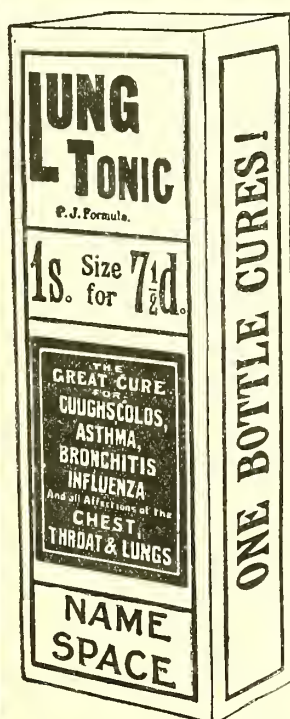
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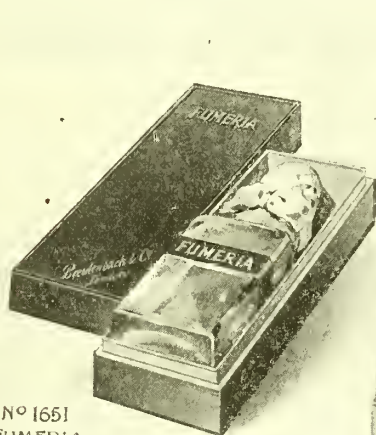
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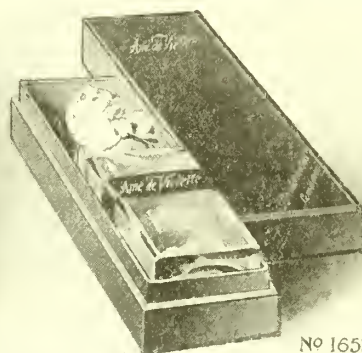
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The Erasmic Co., Ltd., Warrington.

September 24, 1909.

DAGGETT & RAMSDELL'S PERFECT COLD CREAM.

"The kind that keeps."



The most delightful of all toilet accessories. Known and renowned in every country where daintiness of the toilet is recognised as a mark of refinement. Its popularity is due to its unvarying quality, its absolute purity and the fact that it

NEVER BECOMES RANCID.

Different from and superior to all other cold creams. Not affected by heat, cold or climatic changes. Retains to the last its snowy whiteness, delicate perfume and wonderful properties which have given it international fame.

OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Made only by
DAGGETT & RAMSDELL,
Manufacturing Chemists,
17 Charterhouse Buildings, Goswell Rd.
LONDON, E.C.



BIDWELLS' GOLD MEDAL TOOTH BRUSHES.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE ON APPLICATION.

HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORIES:
AXMINSTER, DEVON.

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SUPPORT HOME INDUSTRIES.

Estd. 1777.



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KENT'S BRUSHES.

Winter Issue, 1909, pp. 86, 87.

Diary, 1909, pp. 46, 47.

THE ONLY GENUINE JAVA POWDER

BOURJOIS, PARIS.

PRICES ... (1 doz., 7/-; 6 doz., 6/9
9 " 6/6; 24 " 6/3



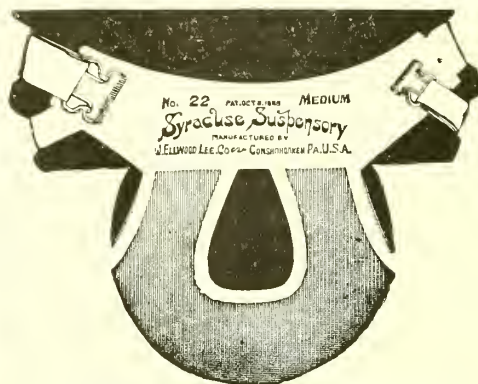
IN FOUR COLOURS,

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Minimum Retail Price 8d. per Box.
BOURJOIS BRILLIANTINE.
617 is the best value in the market ... 7/- doz.

HENRY C. QUELCH & CO., 4 Ludgate Sq., London, E.C.

SYRACUSE BANDAGES



Made in Three Sizes—Small, Medium, and Large.
The Best to Stock. In demand everywhere.

	£ s. d.
10. Cotton sack, non-elastic band ... per doz.	0 7 3
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25. Bolting silk sack, elastic band ... "	1 6 6
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27. Silk sack, cotton weave, elastic band ... "	1 6 6
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100% PROTECTED PROFIT.*Prices of Eucryl Tooth Powder to the Trade.***OPENING ORDERS**

BUYING PRICE.	£	s.	d.	SELLING PRICE.	£	s.	d.
3 doz. 6d. tins at 3/6 doz. ...	0	10	6	4 dozen at 6d. ...	1	4	0
1 doz. 6d. free (for counter display) - - -	-	-	-				
Free samples, showcards, etc. ...	-	-	-				
Carriage Paid ...	£0	10	6		£1	4	0

REPEAT ORDERS.

BUYING PRICE.	£	s.	d.	SELLING PRICE	£	s.	d.
3 doz. 6d. tins at 3/6 doz. ...	0	10	6	3½ dozen at 6d. ...	1	1	0
½ doz. 6d. free (for counter display) - - -	-	-	-				
Free samples, showcards, etc. ...	-	-	-				
Carriage Paid ...	£0	10	6		£1	1	0

EUCRYL TOOTH POWDER.*To be obtained from all the Principal Wholesale Houses, or direct from The Proprietors,***EUCRYL LIMITED, HULL.**

Stock the articles which
your customers require
—and will ask for again.
Among these

CALVERT'S

Carbolic Tooth Powder

occupies, of course, a prominent
position all over the world.

And there is a good demand
too for the other specialities,
Carbolic Soaps, Ointment, Dis-
infectants, &c., made by F. C.
Calvert & Co., Manchester,
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Illustrated Price List post free
on request.

ENCOURAGE BRITISH INDUSTRIES.**WOODS'****ARECANUT TOOTH PASTE****(PRICES PROTECTED.)**

In Pots and Collapsible Tubes, 6d. and 1s. each.

SOLD BY ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Special Terms for £5 from the Proprietors—

W. WOODS & SON, Chemists, PLYMOUTH.Woods' Areca Nut Tooth Powder, containing all the
properties of the Paste, in 6d. and 1s. Tins.**Darter Wilkinson & Co.**

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Pleated Paper
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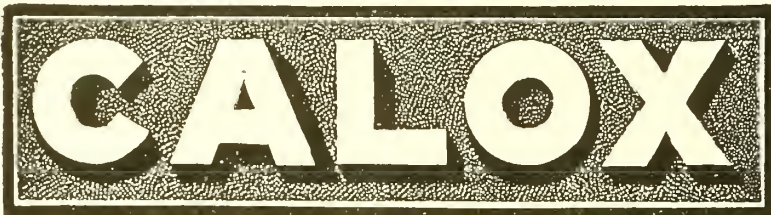
Nos. 0, 1, 2, 3, 10, 20, 30, 3B. for Phials @	5d.	per gross
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23 to 25 Sandland Street, London, W.C.

The number of dentifrices is myriad, their names are legion,

But—

in principle and in efficiency there is but one,



THE OXYGEN TOOTH POWDER.

Its principle is the evolution of oxygen.

Its efficiency as a cleanser of the teeth is due to the oxygen which it generates when used.

Not only antiseptic, but deodorant, two desirable properties of a tooth powder. Its oxidizing and deodorizing power was obvious in our experiments.—THE LANCET, London, Eng.

Possesses not only strong antiseptic, but deodorizing and oxidizing properties, as the result of which the teeth, after a few days' use of CALOX, acquire a pearly whiteness.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, London.

CALOX is entirely different from other dentifrices. Its introduction marks a decided advance in the scientific development of a dentifrice, a fact which the dental profession the world over has been quick to recognise. Chemists should interest themselves in Calox because only a chemist can explain the peculiar virtues and value of an oxygen-producing dentifrice.

Price to the trade, 9/6 per dozen on the P.A.T.A. plan.

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BRITISH DEPOT—A. C. WOOTTON, 14 Trinity Sq., Tower Hill, London, E.C.

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Oil Almonds
Oil Geranium
Oil Lavender
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Concrete & Liquid Flower Oils
Pure Virgin Olive Oil
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TO WHOLESALE AND EXPORT TRADES.

W. RANSOM & SON

(ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY).

MANUFACTURING PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS.

Distillers of Essential Oils and Cultivators of Medicinal Plants.

HITCHIN near LONDON.

SPECIALITIES:

SOLID & LIQUID EXTRACTS
EXPRESSED JUICES
ESSENTIAL OIL of LAVENDER
ESSENTIAL OIL of PEPPERMINT

SCAMMONY RESIN
JALAP RESIN
ELATERIUM
MERCURIAL PILL & OINTMENT

ALOIN | EUONYMIN
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DRIED MEDICINAL LEAVES
ENGLISH DANDELION ROOT

Medicinal Tinctures and Spirits prepared with Pure Spirit supplied in Bond for Export.

International Exhibitions—London, 1862; Chicago, 1893. Prize Medals awarded for Pharmaceutical Extracts, Essential Oils, and Dried Herbs of superior Quality. Also Award at the Paris Exhibition, 1867.

"HARLENE HAIR DRILL"

INTRODUCING
HIGH CLASS PREPARATIONS FOR THE CARE AND
CULTIVATION OF THE HAIR



EDWARDS' HARLENE COMPANY'S CURRENT PRICE LIST.

1 HARLENE.	2 CREMEX.	3 UZON.	4 VIOLETTA.	5 JUNOFLORIS	6 COMBINATION PARCEL.	7 EXCELSIOR HAIR DYES.
4/6 size, 47/- doz.	1/- size boxes,	1/- size, 11/- doz.	1/- size, 11/- doz.	1/3 size, 13/9 doz.	75/- per doz.	3/6 size, 29/- doz.
2/6 ,, 27 3 ,,	11/- per doz.	2/6 ,, 27 3 ,,	2/6 ,, 27 3 ,,	2/9 ,, 30/- ,,	Minimum Retail	5/6 ,, 48/- ,,
1/- ,, 11/- ,,					Price 6/-	8/6 ,, 76 6 ,,

SPECIAL.—Full discount of 20 per cent. off these prices
to all buyers of £2 net, cash with order. ::

WINDOW DRESSING COMPETITION.

All photographs of the Harlene Windows are now in the hands of the judging committee who, owing to the excellence of all the displays submitted, find their task of selecting the prize-winning competitors extremely difficult. However, we hope to publish the result and list of successes in the October 23rd issue of the "Chemist & Druggist," and also give some reproductions from the photographs selected.

MANUFACTURED AND PRODUCED BY—

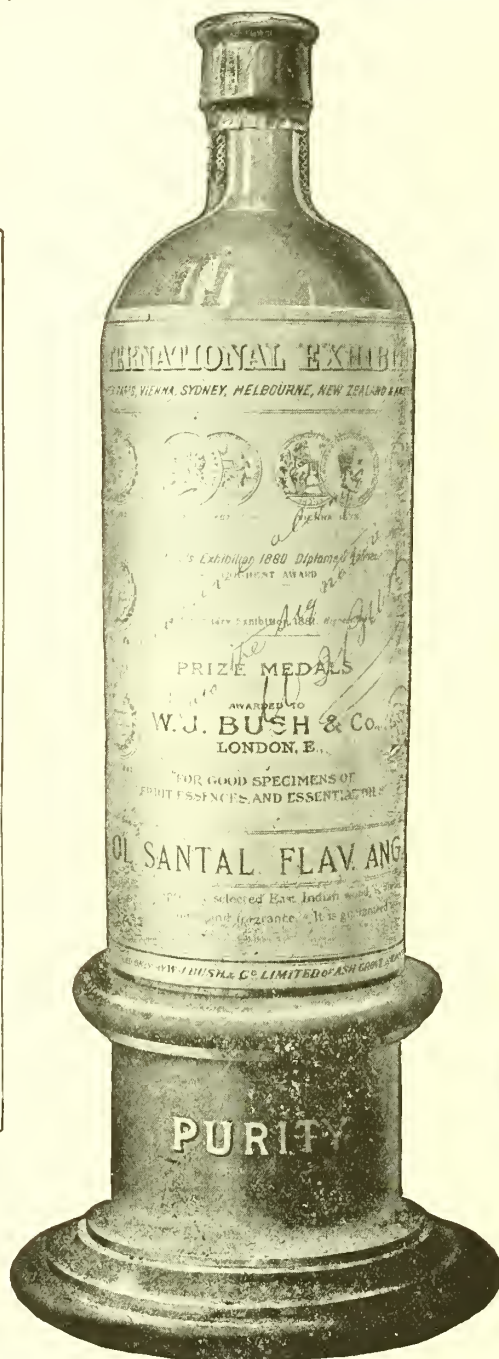
EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95 and 96 HIGH HOLBORN,
LONDON, W.C.

IT IS IMPERATIVE THAT CHEMISTS AND OTHERS REQUIRING

ESSENTIAL OILS

for Medicinal Purposes should employ Genuine and Finest Qualities only.

These can be obtained from W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., who guarantee the following to be absolutely pure and to pass the tests of the British Pharmacopœia, 1898.



OL. AMYGDALAE ANG.
OL. ANETHI ANG.
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OL. EUCALYPTI.
OL. JUNIPERI ANG.
OL. LAVANDULAE.
OL. LIMONIS.
OL. MENTHAE PIP. ANG.
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SOLUBLE ESSENCES

BUSH-OTTOS

Possessing the aroma of the natural flowers to a remarkable degree.

SYNTHETIC PERFUMES

HARMLESS COLOURS

CARAMELS

FRENCH ESSENTIAL OILS

TERPENELESS ESSENTIAL OILS

OIL OF ORRIS CONCRETE

FRENCH CREAM HEADINGS

CONCENTRATED FRUIT JUICES

PRESERVATIVES

W. J. BUSH & CO., LTD., Ash Grove, Hackney, LONDON, N.E.

HEAD OFFICES:

JOHN JAKSON & CO.

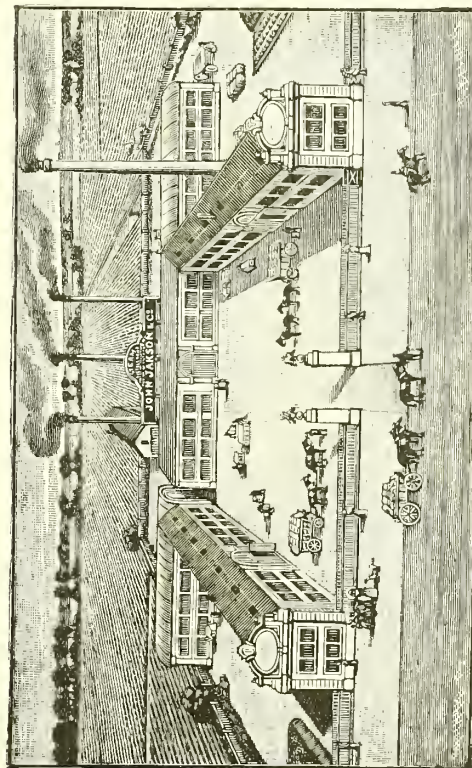
Growers and Distillers of PEPPERMINT, LAVENDER, CAMOMILE, &c.

Mitcham Road Steam Distillery, CROYDON (Surrey).



GOLD MEDAL

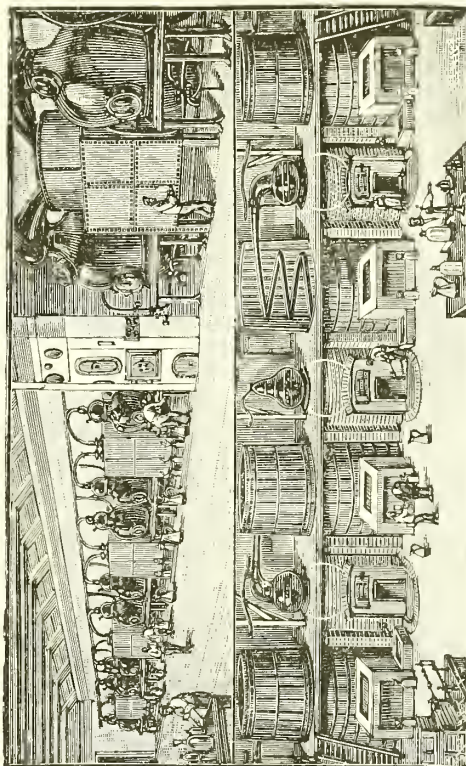
Paris Universal
Exhibition, 1900.



**HIGHEST
AWARDS**

AT
PRINCIPAL
EXHIBITIONS.

Paris, 1885.
Antwerp, 1885.
Liverpool, 1886
Paris, 1889.
London, 1890.
'Hors Concours'
(Member of Jury)
Lyons Universal
Exhibition.



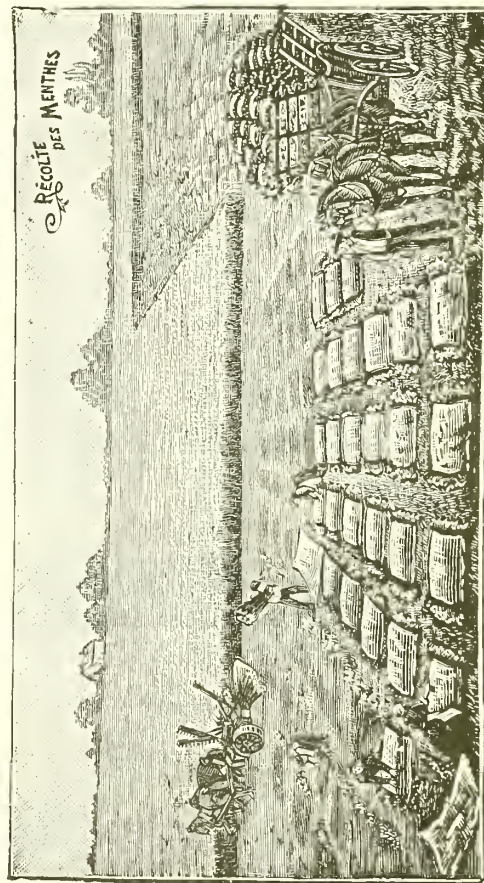
GRAND PRIX

FRANCO-BRITISH EXHIBITION

LONDON, 1908

17 Bloomsbury Square, London,
9th January, 1886.

Having visited the cultivation grounds and distilleries of Messrs. John Jakson & Co., devoted to the production of lavender, peppermint, and other essential oils, and having submitted samples of the oils prepared by this firm to a careful physical and chemical examination, I can bear testimony to the very complete arrangements, with all modern appliances, which are here provided for distilling essential oils, and to the excellent quality of the oils so distilled.



Mitcham has been renowned throughout this and part of the previous century for the successful cultivation of peppermint, lavender, and other medicinal plants, from which oils of superior quality have always been produced, but at no previous period have the means for obtaining products of the highest quality been so successfully carried out as they have been since the introduction of Messrs. Jakson's system.

T. REDWOOD, Ph.D., F.I.C.,
F.C.S., &c.

*Emeritus Professor of Chemistry and
Pharmacy to the Pharmaceutical
Society of Great Britain.*

Fair Play for Formamint and the Trade.

**Important Legal Action for the
protection of Chemists against
unfair trading.**

Our friends in the trade will be interested in the decisive step which we have taken, for their protection and ours, against the unfair competition of dealers who attempt to sell imitations of Formamint as the genuine article.

The case in point was heard on the 16th July, 1909, before Mr. Justice Eve, who granted us a perpetual injunction *with costs* against the defendant, restraining him from

"selling for the purpose of his business under the title or designation of Formamint any preparation made by the defendant and also from using the said title of Formamint otherwise than in connection with the sale of the genuine article manufactured by the plaintiffs."

The enormous success of Formamint has naturally produced a multitude of imitations, but Formamint is a new chemical compound manufactured under Royal

Letters Patent, and anyone imitating its composition is liable to be prosecuted.

We have therefore decided to emphasize these facts in future advertisements, and further, to stop any illegal trading by substitution—a step in which we feel sure we have the hearty support of all fair dealing chemists.

We shall feel grateful if any chemist, whose business with Formamint is prejudiced by such illegal trading on the part of an unscrupulous dealer, will be good enough to report the case to us.

Chemists are requested to apply to

A. WULFING & CO.,

12 Chenies Street, London, W.C.,

for the new Formamint Showcards, which have been specially designed in connection with the extensive advertising campaign to be commenced shortly. It is anticipated that the effects of this campaign will be to increase enormously the present large demand for Formamint Wulfin.

To Chemists & others Interested in Dentistry

We have had

25 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

in progressive Dentistry.

We can supply everything the tyro in

DENTISTRY REQUIRES

from a tooth to a complete Surgery or Workshop Outfit.
And our

EXPERT OPINION

is always at your service on any subject connected with Dentistry. If you are thinking of adding Dental work to your present business

IT WILL PAY YOU

to write for our catalogues.

No matter where you are situated, we can do business with you, and do it to your satisfaction, intelligently and with careful attention to detail. Drop us a postcard mentioning the C. & D.

GEORGE CHALK & CO.,

DENTAL MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND RETAILERS,
73 GT. PORTLAND STREET, LONDON, W.

Telegrams: "DENTISTRY LONDON."

Telephone: 1470 MAYFAIR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.



Messrs. A. ROWLAND & SONS, proprietors of Rowland's Macassar Oil, for strengthening the growth of the Hair; Kalydor, for beautifying the Complexion; and Odonto, for whitening the teeth and preventing their decay, have just had designed for them a new and beautifully coloured

SHOW CARD

and will be glad to send one free of cost to any Chemist or Druggist who will send his name and address.

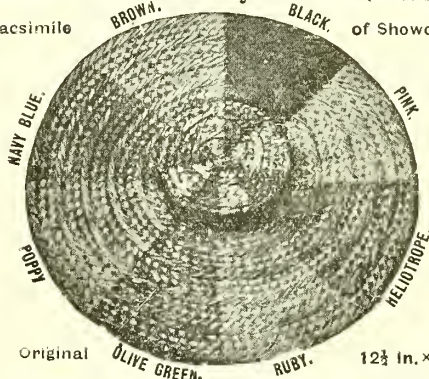
ROWLANDS' TOILET ARTICLES have been known for the last 120 years as the purest and best preparations for the Hair, Skin, and Teeth that have ever been made. They are largely advertised all over the world, consequently there is always a regular demand for them, and they should therefore be kept in stock by all stores, chemists, and druggists.

A. ROWLAND & SONS, 67 HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

A new Invention of Great Utility.

"LUTON" HAT DYES

No Gloss. No Polish. Dry at once. Resist rain.
Facsimile BROWN. BLACK. of Showcard.



Original 12½ in. x 10 in.
In bottles, 6d. each, in separate neat cartons, with suitable brush
These Dyes are a distinct invention, dying the straw without an objectionable varnished appearance, and producing the effect of new goods.

Write for terms and patterns:

WHITAKER & CO.

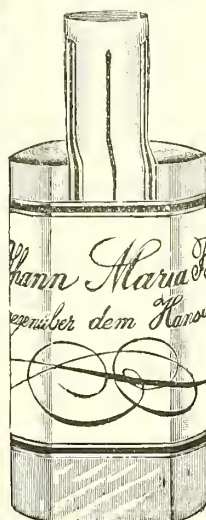
Colour Works, KENDAL, ENGL.

SPECIALISTS IN VARNISHES, STAINS, DYES, &c. ESTD. 1878.

Colonial Testimonial—"Your 'Lutons' have really come up to the mark."—Geo. H. Langton, Port of Spain, Trinidad.

HANSA PLATZ Eau de Cologne.

(Johann Maria Farina.)



Unsurpassed for
excellence of quality.

Gold Medals awarded at all
the principal Exhibitions.

Special Discounts.

Display Terms.

Large Sales.

Good Profits.

Sole Agents for all British Dominions:

F. SCHUTZE & CO., BLACK BULL
WORKS,
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"BERKEFELD" FILTERS

GERMPROOF



SIMPLE
IN
CONSTRUCTION.

MOST
EASILY CLEANED.

Made in a variety of patterns
suitable for all purposes.

A VERY
PROFITABLE LINE
FOR CHEMISTS.

Write for illustrated Catalogue.

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BERKEFELD FILTER
CO., Ltd.,
121 OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

"WINCO" OIL & SPIRIT BARREL PUMP

IN VARIOUS SIZES.

SIMPLE. RELIABLE.
DURABLE. CHEAP.

Best Workmanship.

In IRON or BRASS.

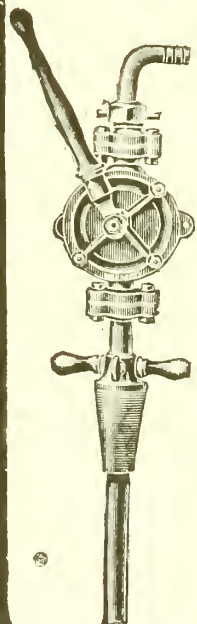
Can be used for any liquid,

WINE, SPIRITS,

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PETROLEUM, &c.

Ask for Illustrated Price List "C."



A. Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd.. STRATFORD, LONDON, E.

. . FOR . .

SOLUBLE ESSENCES, ESSENTIAL OILS, OIL LEMON.

If you wish to make first-class
Aerated Waters, use
BOAKE ROBERTS' ESSENCES.

Finest Soluble Essences :

Lemon,
Orange,
Ginger,
Ginger Ale,
Stone Ginger Beer (*Cloudy*),
Clear Ginger Beer,
Kola Champagne,
Lime Juice and Soda,
Lemon Squash,
Raspberry,
Strawberry,
Pineapple,
Vanilla, &c. &c.

GOLDEN CARAMEL COLOURINGS, &c.
and all sundries.

A. Boake Roberts & Co., Ltd..

IDRIS Table Waters

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Chinaways.

The only syphon which fully ensures avoidance of the contents coming into contact with metal.



Idris Soda Water in Chinaways .

Will be found much superior to Soda Water drawn from any other syphon, being much sharper, owing to the absence of valvular obstruction in Chinaways. The water possesses the brilliancy and sparkle characteristic of IDRIS.

As supplied by
Royal Warrant of
Appointment to
H.M. THE KING.



IDRIS & CO., Ltd., CAMDEN TOWN,
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Branches—Liverpool, Southampton, Canterbury & Teddington.

Telegraphic Address—"SACARINO LONDON."

Telephone Nos. 197 Bank and 1529 Central.

The Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

Offices—165 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

SACCHARIN,

Made in
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Highest Possible Strength.—550 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar. This strength is recommended in preference to any other.

Ordinary Strength.—330 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar.

Soluble.—500 and 300 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar.

Crystals.—450 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar.

Crystallose.—440 times sweeter than pure Cane Sugar.

N.B.—The Three last Strengths are Soluble in Cold Water.

THE SACCHARIN CORPORATION, LIMITED, are the owners of All Patents for the United Kingdom and Colonies, except India and Canada, for the commercial manufacture of Saccharin, and their Saccharin is the only Saccharin that can be purchased without RISK OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS or the necessity of ANY INDEMNITY.

The Saccharin Corporation, Ltd.

Manufactory—8 and 9 Ewer Street, Southwark, London, S.E.



PATTINSON'S

MAGNESIA

CARBONATE, CALCINED, AND FLUID.

THE WASHINGTON CHEMICAL CO., LIM., WASHINGTON, COUNTY DURHAM, ENGLAND.

London Agents—Messrs. CLIFFORD CHRISTOPHERSON & CO., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Established
1855.

ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL

Excise Drawback on
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CONCENTRATED WATERS.

STANDARDISED TO B.P. 1898.

When diluted in the proportion of one part to forty parts of water at 60° temperature, they faithfully represent the Medicated Waters of the British Pharmacopoeia. They are always of uniform strength, and will keep good any length of time in any climate.

Aqua Amygd. Amar. Conc. (U.S.)	4/- per lb.	Aqua Cassie Conc.	4/- per lb.	Aqua Menth. Virid. Conc.	4/- per lb.
" Anethi, Concent.	4/- "	" Flor Aurant.	8/6 "	" Pimenta "	4/- "
" Anisi "	4/- "	" Sumbuci Conc.	8/6 "	" Pulegi "	4/- "
" Camphore "	4/- "	" Fœniculi Conc.	4/- "	" Rosemarini "	4/- "
" Carui "	4/- "	" Menth. Pip. Conc.	4/- "	" Rose "	8/6 "
" Cinnam. Ver. Conc.	6/- "	" Ang. Conc.	6/- "	" Virgin "	10/6 "

The above may be had in ½-lb., ¾-lb., or 1-lb. Bottles and upwards, through most of the Wholesale Drug Houses.

Each Bottle has the Inventor's Protection Label over the cork, without which none are genuine.

SUPERIOR ORANGE WINE (Vin. Aurantii, B.P. 1898).

Samples of any of the above sent free on application from

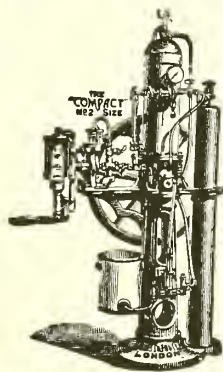
R. ROBINSON & CO., LTD., Distillers and Brewers of British Wines. **CHURCH ST., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER.**
Telephone: 138 Pendleton.



THE NATURAL MINERAL WATERS OF

VICHY

(STATE SPRINGS)

CÉLESTINS For Diseases of the Kidneys, Gravel,
Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, &c.**GRANDE-GRILLE** For Diseases of the Liver and
Biliary Organs, &c.**HOPITAL** For Stomach Complaints, Indigestion, &c.**VICHY-ÉTAT PASTILLES** Two or three Pastilles after each
meal facilitate digestion.**VICHY-ÉTAT COMPRIMÉS** For instantaneously producing an
effervescing alkaline water.*Price Lists, Show Cards, Dummy Bottles, Pamphlets, &c.***CAUTION.**—Each Bottle from the STATE SPRINGS bears a neck label with the
word "VICHY-ÉTAT" and the name of the SOLE AGENTS:—**INGRAM & ROYLE, LTD., 26 UPPER THAMES STREET, E.C.** And at LIVERPOOL and
BRISTOL.**A. MILLAR & CO., LTD., DUBLIN**
PURE ORANGE WINE(VINUM AURANTII, B.P.), prepared in strict accordance with the Formula of the British Pharmacopœia. (Wholesale only.)
London Agent. JAMES STIRTON, 23 ST. DUNSTON'S HILL, E.C.**SODAWATER MACHINERY****THE "COMPACT" MACHINES**are specially designed for
CHEMISTS, GROCERS, RESTAURATEURS,
and everyone to whom space is an object,
and can be used for filling Syphons, Codd's
Bottles, or Cork Bottles.**OCCUPY LITTLE SPACE!**
ARE READY FOR USE IMMEDIATELY!
REQUIRE NO FIXING!Produce Soda Water, Lemonade, &c., of the
highest class and greatest purity.**Write for Catalogue.****BARNETT & FOSTER, Niagara Works, 26th Eagle Wharf Road, N.***Proprietors of Galloway, Bros., Bolton.***A COMPLETE APPARATUS—**
CAPABLE OF PRODUCING OVER
300 DOZEN LARGE BOTTLES
OF AERATED WATER PER DAY
—from £20.Bottles, Boxes, Essences, and all
Requisites for the Trade at
Lowest Prices.

For your Perfumery . .

Use **BURROUGH'S**
Extra Rectified Spirit

THE MOST NEUTRAL DISTILLED

JAMES BURROUGH LTD.
SCALE DISTILLERY
LAMBETH S.E.

TO USERS and DEALERS in METH. SPIRIT and SPIRIT OF WINE.
FOR QUOTATIONS apply to—

PRESTON'S LIVERPOOL DISTILLERY CO., LD.

The Largest Makers in the Kingdom.

BANKHALL DISTILLERY, SANDHILLS, LIVERPOOL. Office: 4 India B'ngs, Water St., Liverpool.

THE
“**CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY**”
For 1910.

Our Annual Diary is the acknowledged reference book for all connected with pharmacy and chemical industry all over the world.

It is in daily reference by valuable buyers of

**DRUGS AND CHEMICALS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES,
PERFUMERY AND TOILET ARTICLES,
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS,
OPTICAL SPECIALITIES,
PROPRIETARY ARTICLES,
PHARMACEUTICAL MACHINERY, &c.**

throughout the year.

Firms manufacturing or dealing in these classes of merchandise find the Diary, therefore, of the greatest value for advertising purposes.

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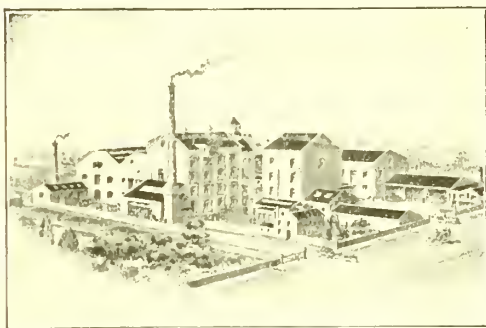
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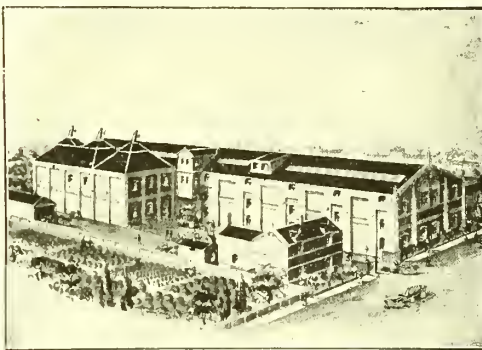
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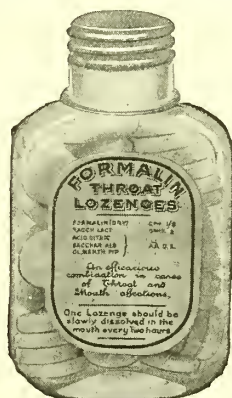
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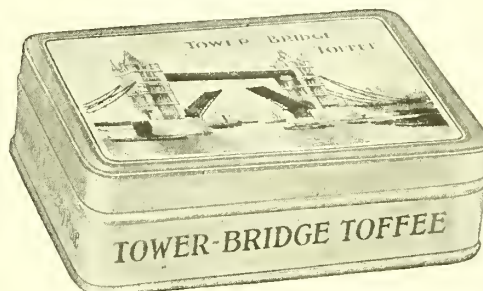
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SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1909.

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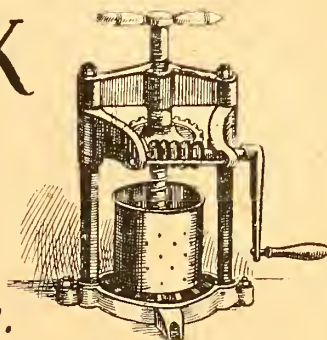
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- 1.—**HOME COUNTY.**—Good-class Dispensing and Retail Business; returns £1,000; net profit over £300; good position; exceptionally well fitted and stocked; price £760; strongly recommended.
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- 3.—**GLOUCESTERSHIRE.**—Good-class Retail, Prescribing, and Dispensing Business, in pleasant market town; returns £750 to £800, increasing; large shop; good position and heavily stocked; price £550.
- 4.—**SOUTH WALES.**—General Light Retail and Prescribing Business; in best position; growing district; no opposition; returns £600 to £650; plenty of scope; price £400; £250 can remain.
- 5.—**LIVERPOOL.**—Good-class Retail; 1,500 Prescriptions yearly; returns average £750; net profit about £250; very good position; modern house; every convenience; price £350; only requires seeing.
- 6.—**CRYSTAL PALACE DISTRICT.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing; present returns £760; neglected; has done £1,500; fine position; handsome shop; price £600 or valuation; £300 can remain.
- 7.—**LONDON, S.W. (Main Road).**—Fine corner position; Cash Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; returns over £2,000 under manager; principal could do £60 weekly; price £900, or valuation; no goodwill required.
- 8.—**YORKSHIRE.**—Good-class Cash Retail; in very best position of important town; returns nearly £1,900; handsome Pharmacy; stock and fixtures worth £1,100; price £1,100; strongly recommended.
- 9.—**SURREY.**—Good-class Light Retail Business; in growing residential town; returns £550; no heavy trade; excellent profits; low rent; good house and garden; charming locality; price £450.
- 10.—**KENT.**—Light Cash Retail and Prescribing Business; unopposed; returns £7 to £8 weekly; good profits; rent £30; good house and shop; ill-health sole cause of selling; price £130.
- 11.—**NORTHANTS.**—Very profitable Light Retail Business; returns over £500 under management; half profit; unique position; unopposed; stands to do easily £700 to £800; low rent; good house; price £400.
- 12.—**MIDDLESEX** (10 miles out).—Sound Retail and Prescribing Business; excellent Proprietaries; returns £450 to £550; half profit; low rent; shop is in very good position and well stocked; price £225; books properly kept.
- 13.—**SOUTH KENSINGTON.**—Good-class Retail and Dispensing Business; returns over £1,100; net profit £350 clear; very good position; well fitted and stocked; price £850.
- 14.—**STREATHAM.**—Light Family Retail Business, returning nearly £700; no near opposition; net profit £200; good house and shop; valuation only required, about £300 to £350.

STOCKTAKING VALUATIONS.

Messrs. BERDOE & FISH make a special feature of, and special terms for, periodical valuations for stocktaking purposes. We value the stock in full detail without disturbing the routine of the business in the slightest degree; in fact, when we finish you do not know we have been. The advantages of stocktaking are: (1) You know your exact profit for income-tax and other purposes; (2) If you are overstocked, you know where, because we tell you; (3) You know whether you are fully insured against fire, and if you should have a fire, the production of our books would soon settle your claim without any loss; (4) If you wanted to sell your business you would do so twice as quickly if you had stock taken; (5) Our charges for doing the work are much lower than for ordinary valuations, and we shall

have much pleasure in forwarding them on application.

TOMTOM

Telegraphic Address.

THOS. TOMLINSON & SON.

Chemists' Valuers and Expert Stocktakers,

Businesses transferred privately.

29 NEW CANNON STREET, MANCHESTER.

VALUATIONS FOR SALE, PURCHASE,

Probate, and Stocktaking

UNDERTAKEN ON REASONABLE TERMS BY

H. P. ALEXANDER, Licensed Expert Valuer,
211 Graham Road, Hackney, LONDON, N.E.

Of well-known experience to a London House.

Businesses Wanted and for Sale.

Representing Messrs. BAISS BROS. & STEVENSON, Ltd., Wholesale & Export Druggists, Jewry Street, Aldgate, London, E.C.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

NOTE.—Replies can be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an Additional charge of 6d.

COLONIAL BUSINESSES.

We call the special attention of our Colonial subscribers to the opportunity this Supplement affords when they wish to dispose of their Businesses, of getting into touch with likely buyers either at home or in the Colonies.

Replies to Advertisements may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

BOW, E.—Compact Cash Light Retail and Prescribing Business; well stocked; in splendid position; returns about £400, increasing; unusually profitable; great scope for increase; owner, who is retiring, will accept £190. 215/27, Office of this Paper.

EAST COAST.—Unopposed Light Retail, Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic Business, with valuable Proprietaries; well fitted and heavily stocked; population over 4,000; convenient house; electric light; good stockrooms; rent £40; average returns last three years £800; price £575 (about valuation); only wants seeing. Particulars to genuine buyers only, "Lima" (212/11), Office of this Paper.

EAST COAST.—Cash Drug-store; main street; commanding business premises; double-fronted shop; exceptionally low rent; summer and winter seasons taking £12 per week; capable of great increase under qualified management; practically no patents; satisfactory reason for immediate disposal; no agents; £250 all at. Apply, "Statim" (214/27), Office of this Paper.

EAST KENT.—Must be Sold; small Prescribing Business, within easy reach of London; returns close on £300 per annum; good profits; scope for increase; large population; no near opposition; good opening for Dentistry and Optics; owner leaving the trade; rent £24; price, valuation of stock and fixtures, about £100. Apply, 216/1, Office of this Paper.

HOME COUNTY.—First-class Retail and Dispensing Business in most desirable locality, within 20 miles of London; net income of nearly £450 after paying every outgoing; increasing yearly; unlimited scope for Optics; handsome Pharmacy; very best position; price about £1,250; valuation terms if preferred. "Southern" (215/13), Office of this Paper.

LIVERPOOL.—Excellent stand in thickly populated district; fine, well-equipped shop and commodious dwelling-house; total rent and taxes under £65; there is a very profitable Side-line, capable of extensive development; no fancy price asked. T. Tidswell, Produce Exchange Buildings, Victoria Street, Liverpool.

LONDON Suburb.—High-class Light Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic Business in main thoroughfare; shop handsomely fitted and well stocked; good opening for Optics; price, valuation of stock and fixtures (about £400); fullest investigation invited to genuine buyer; references required; no agents. "Confidential" (195/11), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.E.—Excellent high-class Dispensing and General Business, with own proprietaries; main road, prominent position; rent £70; returns £1,300; net profit £300; price £850. Apply "Suburbs," c/o Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

LONDON, N.—Offers invited for Stock and Fixtures (or as a going concern) of a small old-established Dispensing Business in a good-class neighbourhood; rare opportunity for an up-to-date man with small capital. Apply, 213/17, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.W.—Well-established Retail and Dispensing Business; good position; well stocked; returns £950; will bear thorough investigation; satisfactory reason for disposal; excellent opening for Deutal. Apply, 214/39, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS (Suburb of Manufacturing Town).—A genuine Retail Business for Sale; owner giving up for private reasons; full particulars on application; no reasonable offer refused; a grand opportunity for a smart man just commencing; no agents. 211/34, Office of this Paper.

MIDLANDS (Central).—For Sale, genuine Business; same hands over 20 years; has been badly managed; is doing now, under indifferent management, £600 year; well stocked, well fitted; good house; corner position; middle-class neighbourhood; unique position for Dentistry; no registered dentist in the neighbourhood; will take £300, or near offer; also part might remain if desired. Apply, asking any questions, to 212/04, Office of this Paper.

PRESTON.—Attractive and well-fitted Shop, with good Chemist's and Druggist's Business, taking £10; increased £6 per week past year, and rapidly growing; rent only £20; price all, £325. Apply, Utton Bros., 6 Cannon Street, Preston, and refer 1576. Tels., Uttons, Preston. Nat. Tel., 408.

SURREY (12 miles from London).—A compact little Business; well stocked, nicely fitted, returning £5-£6 weekly, to be sold cheap; good house, bath (hot and cold), garden with fruit trees; low rent; first reasonable offer accepted; must be sold; every investigation. "Chemicus" (213/5), Office of this Paper.

WARWICKSHIRE.—Light Retail and Dispensing Business for Disposal through ill-health; most pleasantly situated in small town; returns about £750; net profit averages £250; about 1,000 prescriptions dispensed yearly; very low rent, on lease; large shop, well fitted, full stock; no near opposition; price £400, or valuation. "W. W." (215/20), Office of this Paper.

CHEMIST'S; Surrey village; well fitted and stocked shop; convenient house with 7 rooms; rent £40; lady's management; doing about £8 weekly; much neglected; same hands 10 years; everything £350. Mr. Charles Varley, 106 Stoke Newington Road, N.

OLD-ESTABLISHED, good-class Family and Dispensing Business in pleasant town within easy access of London; net profits between £300 and £400 per annum; well stocked; cash price £900. "Radix," Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

UP-TO-DATE premises, in good position of South-East Coast town; exceptionally profitable; could be greatly increased by introduction of modern trading; plenty of scope; convenient premises; good dwelling-house; ill-health cause of sale; at valuation only, about £400. "Dermus" (211/12), Office of this Paper.

£70 (or near) immediate cash will purchase an old-established Business in S.E. district, doing between £5 and £6 weekly; capable of much improvement; low rent. Particulars by letter from "Omega," 80 Stenrdale Road, West Kensington, W.

£80.—Vendor's age (70) compels sale; busy spot, shopping thoroughfare, N.W.; practically unopposed; densely populated; number better class; with or without adjoining little curiosity shop, second-hand gold, silver, antique articles; vendor's tenant's agreement expiring, who gets good living, does good business, keeping family in comfort; £100 stock frequently profitably turned over, bringing good trade for Chemist; separate shops. 211/32, Office of this Paper.

£135.—Chemist's Business for Sale; established nearly 100 years; thickly populated neighbourhood, in main thoroughfare; commanding double-fronted shop, well fitted; this is a bargain, and proprietor will take part payment; good reason for selling; sold with or without stock. Write, 215/10, Office of this Paper.

£200.—Immediate Disposal, no bargaining, old-established Retail, Dispensing, and Prescribing Business; Patents practically nil; appointment brings £75 yearly; rent, rates, taxes, gas, £60; requires capital to develop on modern lines; excellent opening for Optics and Dentistry. Full particulars on personal application only, "Bolo" (211/21), Office of this Paper.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CITY OF BANGOR, NORTH WALES.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Sale of a valuable Freehold Dwelling House, Shop, and extensive Premises, situate in the heart of the business centre of the City. **MR. JOHN PRITCHARD** is instructed by Mr. Thomas Webster to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless in the meantime an acceptable offer be made), at the QUEEN'S HEAD CAFE, BANGOR, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1909, at 2.30 p.m., the Dwelling-house, Shop, and Premises known as "YE OLDE CITE PHARMACIE," 241 High Street, Bangor, having a frontage of 24 ft., or thereabouts, to the principal street, with a depth of about 89 ft., and occupying one of the best positions for business purposes. The purchaser can, if desired, buy the fixtures at a valuation. Early possession could be obtained.

The Auctioneer begs to draw special attention to these important premises, which have for nearly a century been occupied by a Chemist and Druggist. Though specially adapted for the present old-established business, the goodwill of which is included, the property is suitable for any business requiring space with centrality. For full particulars apply to W. E. Rumsey Williams, Esq., Solicitor, or to the Auctioneer, both of Bangor.

Re the Cologne Perfumery Co., Ltd.—Removed for convenience of sale from Castle Street East, Oxford Street, W.
IMPORTANT SALE OF PERFUMERY.

MESSRS. FRYER, COOPER & CO. will SELL by AUCTION, at their ROOMS, 3 REDCROSS STREET, E.C., on WEDNESDAY, October 6, at one, the STOCK of high-class PERFUMES, comprising about 3,500 doz. bottles of eau de Cologne (blue and gold label), triple extract of Jockey Club, ess. bouquet, heliotrope, and other well-known perfumes, aromatic vinegar, lavender and Florida water, brilliantines, dentifrices, etc., cut-glass and fancy bottles, together with the plant and machinery, three nearly-new filling-machines, by Roberts, corking-machines, mixers, vats, corks, labels, bottles, paper, etc., office furniture, travellers' sample cases, and miscellaneous items. Also the small Stock of a Chemist, together with the solid mahogany fittings, counters, upright show-cases, etc., wall fittings, dispensing counter, window enclosure, plate-glass shelves, etc.

On view day prior and morning of sale, and catalogues may be had of the Receiver, F. M. Gillott, Esq., Chartered Accountant, 2 Gresham Buildings, Basinghall Street; Messrs. Griffiths & Gardiner, Solicitors, 4 Old Sergeants' Inn, W.C.; and of the Auctioneers, 3 Redcross Street, E.C.

UPPER STREET.—Sale of Fixtures, Fittings, and Stock-in-Trade of a Chemist and Druggist, comprising Mahogany Counters, Showcases, Bottles, Scales, etc., Port, Burgundy, Claret, Wincennes, Hall's Wine, Hunyadi Janos, Apenta Water, Perfumes, Scented Soaps, Patent Medicines, Photographic Materials, Toilet Requisites, Meat Extracts, Drugs, and large quantity of useful effects.

NEWBON, SHEPARD & EDWARDS will SELL the above by AUCTION on the premises, 126 Upper Street, Islington, on THURSDAY, September 30, 1909, at one precisely.

Catalogues of the Auctioneers, 274 and 275 Upper Street, N.

BUSINESSES WANTED.

ADVERTISER requires good-class Business, healthy district, within about 20 miles London, returning about £1,000 and room for increase, with opening for Optics; or neglected business or spot for opening a fresh one entertained; or Managership with view to early succession; cash ready. "M.P.S." 26 Walsworth Road, Hitchin, Herts.

MESSRS. BERDOE & FISH desire to inform intending vendors that they have a number of genuine cash buyers desirous of purchasing Businesses returning from £800 to £5,000 in the Home Counties, West of England, Midlands, and Manchester districts; strictest confidence may be relied upon; terms sent on application. Address, 35 Jewry Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

WANTED, a good-class Business, London or suburbs; returns from £750 to £1,500. Full particulars to "C. B. O." (214/2), Office of this Paper.

WANTED to Purchase a first-class Business in Liverpool, Manchester, or Southport, for cash, or Partnership might be entertained; principals only. Apply, 208/32, Office of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

THE complete Fittings of my up-to-date Branch Chemist shop at Trefriw, North Wales, for Sale; rare opportunity for a beginner or one contemplating opening a branch. Further particulars, Arthur Parry, Pharmacist, Llanrwst.

TO LET.

LIVERPOOL (Brunswick Road).—Excellent Shop in this busy thoroughfare; suitable for Cash Stores, etc.; rent moderate. T. A. Hanmer & Son, Chartered Accountants, 9 Cook Street, Liverpool.

NOTTING HILL, W.—Exceptional opening for Chemist in thickly-populated district; practically no opposition; fine corner shop, 50-ft. frontage, and rooms over to be let; rent only £60 per annum. Keys with Agents, Rider & Sons, 128 Ladbroke Grove, W., or Kingham & Lakeman, 10 South Molton Street, W.

WIMBLEDON, 278 Haydon's Road, Queen's Road end; Shop and House to let; especially fitted for Chemist; no other in immediate neighbourhood. Apply T. Jones, 286 Upper Richmond Road, Putney.

FREE Shops to let to Quarter Day; good shops; fortune to Chemists; unopposed spots, Westcliff and Southend; rents £28 to £90. R. Shorefield, 2 Station Road, Westcliff-on-Sea.

SALESHOPS to be let.—Ilkeston Road, Nottingham (No. 276); capital corner position; double plate-glass window; excellent living accommodation; populous neighbourhood; rent low. Apply, Henry Hallam & Son, 8 Low Pavement.

SHOP to let at Hammersmith for Chemist's Business; ideal opening for a Chemist in this neighbourhood; Royal Parade, corner of Askew Road and Goldhawk Road; one of a handsome block of 9 just recently erected; most populated district; a large and increasing business centre, borne out by report from adjoining tenants; large spacious shop, comprising very large shop, 12 ft. wide by 35 ft. deep, sitting-room, dining-room, 3 large bedrooms, kitchen, scullery, pantry, bath-room, 2 w.c.s, back entrance; electric trams pass the door to all parts; to be let to a responsible tenant only at £80 per annum, or on lease at £75 per annum; key can be had from tenant next door. Apply owners, Tauten & Co., Ltd., 221 Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.

TO CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—

Shop to be let; one of the best openings in London is offered; situate in a new suburb and in a modern block of premises, the adjoining shops having been let to such well-known firms as J. Sainsbury, Parr's Bank, W. H. Smith & Son, J. Richards, and others; excellent living accommodation and every convenience; shop-front fitted to suit tenant; inspection invited. Apply for particulars and appointment to view to Chas. Death, Ardwick Road, Finchley Road, N.W.

PREMISES FOR SALE.

TO Chemists (Manufacturing), Etc.—Deptford.—Splendid Business Premises to be sold, with vacant possession; the valuable leasehold premises, No. 53 Broadway, Deptford, occupying the finest position in the locality, containing basement, lofty shop and upper floors, and capable of sub-division; price £3,500; £350 cash only required, balance by monthly payments, including interest spread over 20 years if desired; and making a total payment much under rental value; lease 44 years unexpired, at a ground rent of £120 per annum; caretaker on premises. For further particulars apply, H. Johnstone, 25 Moorgate Street, E.C.

PARTNERSHIPS.

B.S.C. (Lond.), Hons. Chem., also trained in Germany, desires Partnership in Wholesale Chemist's, Consulting Chemist's or Analyst's; French and German spoken; capital at command; agents ignored. 198/33, Office of this Paper.

OCCUPATION and Investment.—A young qualified Chemist required by an established Chemist and Druggist in Sussex to take part management; investment required £100 to £200, at 5 per cent. interest; good prospects. Address, "Dispenser" (176/69), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified man who could invest £200 or £300 in small limited company, to Manage the Retail Department; small high-class Cash stores; married, to live on premises. Enclose photo and full particulars to 176/26, Office of this Paper.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

A PARTMENTS and Board; moderate inclusive terms; suit Pharmaceutical Students or others; near railways; Pharmaceutical references given. Mrs. Trounson, 91 Illey Road, Hammersmith.

SITUATIONS OPEN.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond, prepaid.

RESULTS OF ADVERTISING IN THIS SUPPLEMENT LAST WEEK Sept. 18 1909	
NATURE OF ADVT.	REPLIES
DISPENSER	78
UNQUAL. LOCUM	36
STOCK-KEEPER	31
BUSINESS WANTED	24
QUALIFIED MAN	23
MANAGER-ASSIST	20



This Blackboard demonstrates that Advertisers using these columns get a ready response to their announcements. The figures only refer to some of the letters RECEIVED AT OUR OFFICE on behalf of advertisers who use a number or nom de plume.

ANSWER IN TERMS OF THE ADVERTISEMENT AND

REMEMBER you are one of possibly hundreds applying for the same position. Put your case before the advertiser so that he may be able to form a MENTAL PICTURE of your suitability.

BE BRIEF BUT CLEAR—millions of applications are consigned to the waste-paper basket UNCONSIDERED, because the reader cannot form this picture from the inadequacy of the materials set before him.

TO SAVE TROUBLE.

MANY correspondents answering advertisements in this Supplement enclose remittances to cover the cost of forwarding their letters to advertisers who prefer to be addressed c/o this Office. The Publisher desires to make it clear that the Advertiser pays postal charges in such cases, and perhaps this reminder will obviate the necessity of the constant return of remittances which forgetfulness of this fact entails.

REPLIES TO ADVERTISEMENTS may be addressed to this Office and forwarded to the Advertiser for an additional charge of 6d. Trade circulars and samples can in no case be forwarded.

RETAIL.

BIRMINGHAM.—Manager for Branch; good-class cash trade; no night or Sunday duty; must be up-to-date, energetic, and gentlemanly; also qualified Assistant as Dispenser and Relief Manager. Applications, giving full particulars of age, height, experience, salary required (outdoors), and accompanied by photograph, to Hedges & Son, Pharmacists, Birmingham.

BOMBAY.—Assistant (just through his exam. preferred) for an English firm of Chemists; two other qualified Assistants kept; passage P. & O. paid out and home; 3 years' agreement; salary first year £175, second £200, third £215. Apply, with photo and copy testimonials, to "Bombay," c/o S. Maw, Son & Sons, 7 to 12 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

BOMBAY.—An Assistant wanted possessing the Minor qualification; between 25 and 30 years of age; good salary; preference given to applicants having a knowledge of Surgical Instruments and Scientific Apparatus; 4 years' agreement would have to be signed. Apply, with photo and full particulars, to "Assistant," c/o Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

BRIGHTON.—Wanted, qualified Assistant; must have had good Dispensing experience. Apply, Glaisyer & Kemp, Chemists, North Street, Brighton.

CHELTENHAM GENERAL HOSPITAL.—Wanted, an Assistant Dispenser (male); must be qualified and have good references; salary £80 per annum, outdoors. Applications to be sent to the Secretary, General Hospital, Cheltenham.

EAST COAST.—Thoroughly-reliable Assistant (qualified) wanted to take charge; permanency and progressive salary to the right man. Full particulars, references, etc., to 211/27, Office of this Paper.

FOLKESTONE.—Junior qualified Assistant wanted in Dispensing Business. Apply, stating age, salary required, and previous experience, also enclose photograph to J. W. Stainer, Pharmaceutical Chemist, Folkestone.

HALIFAX.—Smart Junior; unqualified; accustomed to Store trade; good Counterman and window-dresser; outdoors; no Sunday duty; weekly half-holiday. Apply, giving full particulars, salary required, and enclose photo, Taylor's (Northern), Ltd., 3 Woolshops, Halifax.

LANCASHIRE.—Wanted, qualified Manager, branch shop; reasonable hours; weekly half-holiday. State salary and references, Phillips & Son, Wigan.

LONDON, W.—Qualified Assistant as Dispenser; good experience essential; outdoors; short hours; personal interview. Apply, E. C. Evans, Chemist, Whiteley's, Westbourne Grove, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Qualified Senior Assistant wanted for Dispensing business; able to take charge; 3 assistants kept. Apply, giving full particulars, "Pharmacy," Messrs. Meggeson & Co., Miles Lane, Upper Thames Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.W.—Vacancy for Junior or Improver; indoors; time to attend classes can be arranged if desired; must have passed Preliminary and have knowledge of Photography. Apply, by letter only, state salary required, etc., Yeats, Pharmacist, 71 East Hill, Wandsworth, S.W.

LONDON.—Junior Assistant wanted (outdoors) (about 19 or 20) for good Dispensing and Retail business. Apply, stating experience, age, height, and salary required, and enclose photo (to be returned), to W. Burgess Dow, 524 Hornsey Rise, N.

LONDON, S.W.—Wanted, qualified Assistant for October 21; aged 24-25; indoors; must be quick and accurate Dispenser. Pope Roach & Son, 8 St. James's Street, London, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Wanted, a qualified, gentlemanly Assistant; tall; and accustomed to a high-class Dispensing business; personal application preferred; outdoors; hours 8.30 to 8; duties every third night and every third Sunday; salary to commence at 50s. Apply to Mr. Lewis, Chemist, Ealing, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Assistant wanted (outdoors) for quick Cash Retail. Apply, stating age, salary required, experience, also references, to 569 New Cross Road.

LONDON, S.W.—An Assistant required as Senior; must have had good experience at the Retail and Dispensing Counters. Apply to A. J. Phillips, 156 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Part-time; 4 evenings and every other Sunday half-day; outdoors; for good-class Dispensing business. Apply, personally preferred, to H. Long, 48 Dorset Street, Baker Street, W.

LONDON, S.E.—Qualified Assistant (outdoors), knowledge of Photography, wanted for a good medium-class Cash business. Apply, usual particulars, 213/1, Office of this Paper.

LONDON, N.—Qualified Manager, with good all-round experience, to Manage new branch; preference will be given to gentleman willing to take up shares in well-established limited company; would have entire control of branch. Write usual particulars, with salary required, to "Ezol" (213/28), Office of this Paper.

SITUATIONS OPEN *(continued).*

LONDON, S.E.—Unqualified; capable of taking entire charge of small Drug-store; Prescriber and good Counterman essential; very easy berth; indoors preferred; everything found; good living, and salary must be moderate. State age, experience, and salary required (good opportunity for study), "Stafim" (212/31), Office of this Paper.

LONDON, S.W.—Qualified Assistant (about 25 years of age) for West-end house as Finisher-off; must have had good Dispensing experience; outdoors. Apply Mr. Porter, Messrs. Maw, Son & Sons, 11 Aldersgate Street, E.C.

LONDON, S.W.—Assistant wanted for good-class standing Store trade; half-day weekly; Photographic; good references essential. Apply, Davies, Durbin Drug Stores, 50 Broadway, Wimbledon, S.W.

LONDON, W.—Junior Assistant; unqualified; accustomed to best-class Retail and Dispensing business; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars, to "C. G. H.", c/o Shirley & Son, 60 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.

LONDON, N.W.—Competent qualified Assistant for Branch; Locum or permanent (preferably with view to succession); good references indispensable; personal application or letter (with photo), stating age, height, references, salary desired. Also Part-time Assistant for Saturdays and four evenings (or equivalent); suit student. Nicholson, 125 Hampstead Road (near Euston).

LONDON, W.—Qualified Senior Assistant, age 27-30, indoors, for a pharmacy in the West End; three shire duties. Letters in first instance, with full particulars, to D. M., 35 Margaretta Terrace, King's Road, Chelsea, S.W.

LONDON.—Active Junior wanted for quick Store trade; must be industrious and used to warehouse and putting up stock. State age, height, references, and salary required, if country enclosure photo, which will be returned, 215/31, Office of this Paper.

MANCHESTER.—Wanted, a competent Assistant (indoors) for Light Retail and Dispensing business. State age, height, experience, and salary required, to John Wild, University Pharmacy, 307 Oxford Road, Manchester.

NORTH WALES.—To manage country business; qualified man used to middle and working class business; must be a good Counterman and Prescriber and possess unexceptional references. Apply, with full particulars, to "Drugs" (211/29), Office of this Paper.

PORTH, GLAM.—An outdoor Assistant; half-holiday weekly; no Sunday duty. State age, experience, salary required, and when disengaged. Good references indispensable. T. Davies.

RICKMANSWORTH.—Wanted, competent Junior Assistant for Light Retail and Dispensing business; also to Dispense at Surgery, abstainer preferred; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars as to age, height, experience, salary, etc., to G. T. Sumner Chemist, Rickmansworth, Herts.

ROME.—Wanted, qualified English Assistant for season, December 1 to April 30; good knowledge of French and French experience essential. Send particulars to 215/30, Office of this Paper. Applications not answered in five days respectfully declined.

ST. MORITZ (Switzerland).—Qualified English Chemist required for October 1; extra language and Continental experience an advantage; salary 300 francs per month; travelling allowance 120 francs. Full particulars in first letter to International Pharmacy.

SCARBOROUGH.—Wanted, a qualified Assistant for first-class Retail and Dispensing. Apply, with full particulars, salary, etc. (indoors), Claro & Hunt, Scarborough.

SHANGHAI.—An Assistant wanted, possessing the Minor qualification; between 25 and 30 years of age; good salary; single; and good prospects for man willing to work. Apply, with photo and full particulars, to "Assistant," c/o Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 60 Bartholomew Close, London, E.C.

SPALDING.—An Assistant wanted; salary 21s. per week; outdoors; hours of business 8 to 7, Thursdays 2, Saturdays 10; no Sunday duty. Send full particulars, age, height, experience, and references, to Molson, Chemist, Spalding.

STOCKPORT DISTRICT.—Unqualified (outdoors) Assistant (single), about 24, required for good-class Retail and Photographic business; smart Counterman essential. Apply, stating age, height, references, salary, etc., and enclosing photo (to be returned), to T. Woodruff, Ph.C., West Didsbury, Manchester.

TONBRIDGE.—Beginning of November; competent Junior; about 22; indoors; for Dispensing, Retail, and Photographic. State usual particulars and salary required to Wardley & Clarke, Tonbridge.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—Competent Assistant wanted in good-class Dispensing business; outdoors. Apply, with full particulars of experience, stating salary required and enclosing photo, to A. E. Hobbs, 33 Mount Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells.

W.R. YORKS.—Manager, qualified, experienced, for Mixed Country business; Photography, Optics, and Extensor preferred; must be active and a good salesman. State age, height, references, and salary required, and when disengaged (permanency if suitable), to "J. B." (211/17), Office of this Paper.

CAPABLE Junior wanted; outdoors; good-class Retail, Dispensing, and Photographic. State full particulars, references, and salary required, Selley, Sussex Road, Haywards Heath.

COMPETENT and energetic, qualified Assistant (outdoors) for Wholesale and Retail business in a Midland city; good prospects for capable man not afraid of work. Full particulars and photo to 176/57, Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER to Surgeon wanted (male); N.E. district; evenings 7 to 9. Give age and lowest salary accepted to 210/40 Office of this Paper.

DISPENSER and Bookkeeper required by Medical man; must be experienced and have good references. Apply, with full particulars and stating salary required (outdoors), to C. Martin, Dagenham House, Newton Abbot, S. Devon.

HEPPELL & CO., 169 Piccadilly, London, W., have a vacancy for a qualified Assistant with West-End experience; must be a reliable Dispenser. Apply personally if possible.

JUNIOR Assistant (20-23) required at once. Apply, Mr. Longstaff, John Barnes & Co., Ltd., 191 to 217 Finchley Road, N.W. (opposite Finchley Road Metropolitan Station).

LADY Assistant, with experience of Belt, Truss, and Elastic Hosiery fitting, and to assist Fancy and Toilet Department; West of England. State age, height, experience, salary, and references, to 212/18, Office of this Paper.

LEWIS & BURROWS have a vacancy for an unqualified Assistant for the West-end. If application is made by letter kindly enclose full particulars and photograph to 146 Holborn Bars, E.C.

MANAGER, qualified, wanted; sober, reliable man; elderly not objected to. Apply 12.30, 220 Edgware Road.

MANAGER (qualified) required; good salary and prospects; must possess exemplary character for honesty and sobriety. Timothy White Co., Ltd., Portsmouth.

MANAGER wanted for London North; age about 25; married; good Prescriber essential; good salary and house to man who can supply undeniable references. Please apply, with full particulars, to W. A. McCarthy, 50 High Street, Grays, Essex.

MESSRS. DOLBEAR & GOODALL (late Hitchcock & Co.), Chemists, 108 High Street, Oxford, require a qualified Assistant; aged about 22 or 23; indoors.

TWO registered Assistants wanted, about October 9; outdoors; easy hours, light work. Full particulars and salary required to "Sol" (213/7), Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant wanted as Stockkeeper and third hand; age not less than 25; outdoors; unmarried; must be good worker; only very moderate salary offered. Apply, with particulars of experience, "Cardiff" (210/9), Office of this Paper.

WANTED, qualified, energetic Manager, about 30 to 35, with a little capital, to join old-established business, large manufacturing town in Lancashire; Mixed trade. Address, in confidence, to 193/21, Office of this Paper.

WANTED, a qualified Chemist, over 50, for a small business in a small Lancashire town; only small salary given. State age, height, religion, and salary required, also reference, "B." (212/7), Office of this Paper.

TO APPRENTICES, JUNIORS, ETC.—If you wish to pass the Preliminary quickly and with little trouble, write to Mr. Charles Harker, who will coach you by post; thorough systematic teaching; numerous successes in 3 and 6 months; special attention given to those of neglected education; 85 per cent. recent successes; terms very moderate. Charles Harker, 239 Chapter Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

SECOND-HAND BARGAINS in Chemists' Shop-fittings, Wall-cases, Drug-fittings, Counters, Counter-cases, Dispensing-screens, etc., 1,000 different articles, which must be cleared this month. Call, write, phone, or wire to PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD., 93 Old Street, London, E.C. Telegrams, Josephiah, London: Phone, 9057 London Wall. Please note.—Business entirely closed Thursday, September 30, and Friday, October 1.

WE HAVE WHAT YOU REQUIRE, Drug Fittings, Counters, Wall-cases, Dispensing-screens, Perfume-cases, etc., in almost all sizes; second-hand; condition first-class; prices reasonable. Write for sketches and details giving approximate sizes, or call and inspect. RUDDUCK & CO., 262 OLD STREET, E.C.

TO MINOR STUDENTS.—Simplified postal lectures on Chemistry, Pharmacy, Materia Medica, Botany, and Physics, covering the requirements of Syllabus; an ideal course for private students or those engaged in business; these lessons are arranged so as to assist those with limited time in overcoming difficulties; very moderate terms. For further particulars apply to Harker & Saunders, 239 Chapter Road, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

WHAT EVERY PHARMACIST WANTS.

An advertising scheme which, besides being original and striking, is refined in every way, and that is what my Xmas Campaign is. No catchpenny methods, or the lower class of obtaining notoriety. This, although only intended for Xmas originally, is being further developed, and will continue during the next year. This is in addition to my Business Pulling System, or "Business Helps" as a Pharmacist called it. A Pharmacist writes: "It is a good scheme"; another "Very striking, original, and am glad to say refined." Booklet, third edition, "HOW TO INCREASE YOUR BUSINESS," sent post free to all Pharmacists. Only one Pharmacist in a town supplied, and that one Pharmacist is thoroughly up to date.

J. R. B. ALLISON, Pharmacist & Business Specialist, RETFORD.

SYNTHETIC Perfumes.—Technical Maker of Perfumes, with practical experience, is prepared to provide processes of manufacture at cheap rates. Offers under the style of "Lucrative" (208/5), Office of this Paper.

GUMMED PRICE TICKETS

1/3

Crimson ground, white figures. Stocked in all usual prices up to 21/-, each price banded separately in hundreds.

10⁰

The Midget, 9d. per 1,000
The Magnum, 1/6
assorted 10 prices.
Full illustrated list of Blanks for use with these tickets free on application.

DUDLEY & CO., Ticket Writers & Printers, Holloway, London

705 NOT OUT



Yes! that is my score of Clients. Think it over; put it to yourself this commonsense way: Here's a man doing nothing else but assisting Chemists to increase profitable business. Not a man who has sprung up like a rocket and come down like a stick, but a man with 3½ years' solid reputation; proved by hundreds of testimonials from our principal pharmacists. Get the new booklet free and think it over.

BERNARD SLACK,
Princes Chambers,
WOLVERHAMPTON.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.—One halfpenny per word with name and address. One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number. No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

PASSED Prelim.; complete set Prelim. books for sale; cost 24s., take 15s., or will divide. KIRK, 21 Wimbourne Road, Notting-ham.

DENTAL.

DENTAL-CHAIR (Owen's); good condition; green plush; £5. BUSHBY, Chemist, Upper Brook Street, Manchester.
WHAT OFFERS? 16 pairs Maw's dental forceps; 2 empty nitrous-oxide cylinders and other dental accessories. Particulars from ROBINSON, Chemist, East Dereham.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

ONE AND A QUARTER ounces of ambergris in 15 oz. absolute alcohol; what offers? G., 192 Fulham Road, S.W.

FORMULÆ.

DENTAL tincture; splendid thing; see it; make it your speciality; stamp for free sample. 210/4, Office of this Paper.
EMBROCATION.—Exact imitation; fine product; costs under 2s. 6d. gal.; sample 3d.; formula 10s. 6d. 214/33, Office of this Paper.
VETERINARY formulæ; infallible hoose or husk recipe, 2s.; 2-guinea magic oils, 1s. 6d.; 6 others, 3s. 6d. WHITE, Hawthorn Avenue, New Sawley, Derby.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

ONE DOZEN each 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. Odol 14s. and 22s. paid; what offers 2 cwt. Lever's No. 1 glycerine? HUBBLE, Workington.
ADVERTISER will be pleased to exchange lists of surplus patents with other chemists, with view to exchanges or sales to mutual advantage. HANKINSON, Uttoxeter.

SHARES.

SHARES for Sale. See p. 92.
IDRIS A Preference shares, £1; 140 or less at 5s. each. YOUNG, 67 Wells Road, Bristol.

SHOP FITTINGS.

DOORWAY show-case, good condition; also second-hand drug-drawers. Offers, CROUCH, 47 Gresham Street, E.C.
NEST drawers, mahogany fronted, glass knobs and labels, lockers under, shelving over; 12 ft.; cheap. JESSOP, 1 North Road, Wolverhampton.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHAT offers? Carter's water-bed, 36 by 72, corrugated; good as new. BURGOYNE, Chemist, Torquay.
LINEEL Liniment.—Two dozen, 2s. per dozen net, cash with order, postage extra; also 2 1-cwt. bags of clean copper sulphate at 20s. cwt. f.o.r. H. C. FORD, 58 Carlton Road, Ashton-on-Mersey, near Manchester.

WANTED.

"PH.J." at end of each week; half-yearly terms. ROBINSON, 137 Antrim Road, Belfast.
"HEARNE'S Bronchitis Cure," 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. sizes. BUDDEN, 44 Dale Street, Liverpool.
PERSONAL weighing-machine, in good condition. State price, 208/18, Office of this Paper.
"PRACTICAL Mathematics" (Consterdine and Barnes), "Light," by Glazebrook. 210/7, Office of this Paper.
CARTWRIGHT'S (or similar) model of baby. State lowest price, carriage paid, PRICE, Chemist, Lewisham.
INCANDESCENT illuminant rack focussing enlarger to take negatives up to ½ plate. HALL, Chemist, Blackpool.
MINOR, Major, Chemists' books.—Send prepaid for valuation; cash offers per return. GOWER, Bookseller, Waterloo, Liverpool.
GOOD second-hand surgeon's portable dispensing cabinet. Particulars to W. A. WHARRAM, Ltd., 115 Vicar Lane, Leeds.
"CODEX" Martindale, Squire's, "Pharmaceutical Formulæ," latest editions; second-hand cachet machine, suppository-mould, pessary-mould; 24 or 36 pill-machine, 5 grain; 3 or 4 gal. copper still; 1-gal. hydraulic tincture-press; iron pestle and mortar; emulsion machine (Phoenix). 170/10, Office of this Paper.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with Mr. Temple Franks, Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form No. 7, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office. The figures in parentheses refer to the classes applied for.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 8, 1909.)

- "ANGOS-TONA"; for aerated waters (44). By Bratby & Hinchliffe, Ltd., Sandford Street, Great Ancoats, Manchester. 314,627.
- "C & C"; for mineral and aerated waters, etc. (44). By Cantrell & Cochrane, Ltd., Nassau Place, Dublin. 315,084.
- "PINAX"; for all goods (47). By Joseph Singleton, Corporation Street, Manchester. 314,203.
- "ZARDOL"; for a cleansing-liquid (47). By John Bell, Hills & Lucas, Ltd., Tower Bridge Road, London, S.E. 314,481.
- "WILLOWISP," and picture of fairy with wand; for a complexion-preparation (48). By John Timpson & Co., Ltd., 104 Golden Lane, London, E.C. 313,421.
- "EGESIA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. & E. Atkinson, Ltd., 24 Old Bond Street, London, W. 314,825.
- "GROUAR"; for a hair-pomade (48). By Albert Morris, 69 Albion Hill, Brighton. 315,148.
- "VELORA"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Cooper, Son & Co., Ltd., 80 Gloucester Road, London, S.W. 315,386.
- "GLORIA"; for toilet-brushes (50). By E. P. Bidwell, 1 Fen-church Avenue, London, E.C. 314,972.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 15, 1909.)

- "MEDAILLE EXTRA A," in circular label device; for glue in squares (1). By Rousselot et Cie., 163 Wool Exchange, London, E.C. 311,281.
- "PASODA"; for carbonate of soda (1). By H. D. Pochin & Co., Ltd., 11-13 Worsley Street, Salford, Manchester. 313,280.
- "GALETINETTE"; for glues (1), gelatins (4), and gelatin (42). By W. R. Smith & Son, Hinxley, near Chester. 314,078/9/80.
- "S T," in two triangles; for saltpetre (1). By the East London Saltpetre Works, Ltd., Stainsby Road, Limehouse, London, E. 314,765.
- "KON"; for all goods (1). By General Kaputine Syndicate, Ltd., Chald Lane, Wakefield. 315,067.
- "GLYCO-SAPOL" and label device; for liquid soap in (2) and (47). By J. C. Arnfield, 7 and 9 Lower Hillgate, Stockport. 314,184, 315,284.
- "ABORTINE"; for cattle-medicine (2). By W. Oldaker, Ltd., 18 Bigg Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 314,129.
- "II EMULSION," and branch of fruit; for chemicals (2). By Ernest Hartjen & Co., 35-37 Noble Street, London, E.C. 314,547.
- "FORMAGENE" and "FORMACIDE"; for vapourising chemicals (2). By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 315,485/6.
- "CHANTICLEER"; for medicated confectionery (3). By Warrick Bros., Ltd., 6 Nile Street, City Road, London, N. 311,922.
- "MITROL"; for a medicine (3). By J. D. Harries, 12, Hamilton Terrace, Milford Haven. 314,167.
- "PALATINE"; for medicated soap (3). By William Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes, Lancs. 314,538.
- "SOOTHO"; for all goods (3). By Richard Stothert & Sons, North Road, Atherton, near Manchester. 314,903.
- "JECOVOL"; for a medicine (3). By James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., 12 Victoria Bridge Street, Salford, Manchester. 315,237.
- "LACTOIDS"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By the Anglo-American Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., 3 and 5 Frith Road, Croydon. 315,383.
- "FERASCOL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By the Solurol (Thymic Acid) Co., Ltd., 59 Eastcheap, London, E.C. 315,389.
- "HYDRYL"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill, London, E.C. 315,598.
- "ENAMOFIL" and "PLATOFIL"; for dental fillings (11) and (14). By Zirol Chemical Manufacturing Co., 89 Corporation Street, Birmingham. 313,692/3.
- "LEMO"; for lemon-squeezers (13 and 14). By A. E. Guttman, 8 Long Lane, London, E.C. 315,113/4.

- "RADIUM"; for photographic paper (39). By I. B. Davidson, Marlborough House, Basterfield Street, London, E.C. 315,725.
- "BUVO"; for food-substances (42). By Morris Singer, 52 Devonshire Street, London, W. 312,552.
- "BVB, BX, and VB"; for liquorice paste (42). By MacAndrews & Forbes, Ltd., 110 Cannon Street, London, E.C. 314,125.
- "SAURLAC"; for food-substances (42). By the London, Glos. & North Hants Dairy Co., Ltd., Canterbury Road, Brixton, London, S.W. 314,977, 314,750.
- "MASSOLETTES"; for food-substances (42). By Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton. 315,108.
- "TERRITORIAL"; for soaps (47 and 48). By Charles & Co., Gauntley Street, New Basford, Nottingham. 315,518/9.
- "THE BELL-DUE"; for a hair tonic and fixer (48). By G. D. Allam, 3 West Street, Fareham. 312,836.
- "CADUM"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Omega, Ltd., King Henry's Walk, London, N. 314,780.
- "UNICAL"; for all goods (48). By H. Bronnley & Co., Ltd., Warple Way, Uxbridge Road, London, W. 314,863.
- Label device, black ground with white printing, including facsimile signature and trade-mark; for perfumery, etc. (48). By John Gosnell & Co., Ltd., 213-215 Blackfriars Road, London, S.E. 314,949.
- Device of girl's head, surrounded with wreath; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. F. Effenberger & Son, 326 Oxford Street, London, W. 315,011.
- "WILLOWISP," and picture of fairy with wand; for perfumery, etc. (48). By John Timpson & Co., Ltd., 104 Golden Lane, London, E.C. 315,314.
- "GILLETTE," in device; for shaving-brushes (50). By Gillette Safety Razor Co., Ltd., 17 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C. 315,501.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," September 22, 1909.)

- "UNISOL"; for photographic chemicals (1). By White Band Co., Ltd., Selsdon Road, South Croydon. 314,176.
- "RED BALL BRAND"; for goods (1, 3, 4, and 43). By Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., 95a Southwark Street, London, S.E. 315,441/4.
- "KOTO"; for a veterinary hair-grower (2). By John McDougall, 12-14 and 56 Grant Street, Glasgow. 314,074.
- "NOBUZZ"; for all preparations (2). By Richard Bassett, 57 Stradella Road, Herne Hill, London, S.E. 314,552.
- "KILLOWEED"; for a weed-killer (2). By Weston & Westall, 16 Eastcheap, London, E.C. 315,339.
- "MACOCIDE" and "SCABOCIDE"; for disinfectants (2). By Dakos Co., 16 Lancaster Avenue, Manchester. 315,560/1.
- "HAJIM"; for pills (3). By Lambert Houghton, 7 Elgin Avenue, London, W. 310,034.
- "DIAPEPSIN"; for a medicine (3). By The Pape, Thompson & Pape Co., 412-414 Elm Street, Cincinnati, U.S.A. 311,741.
- "HERMETTES"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Hough, Haseason & Co., Bridge Street, Manchester. 314,351.
- "CALCIDIN"; for a medicine (3). By Abbott Alkaloidal Co., Ravenswood, Illinois, Chicago, U.S.A. 314,378.
- "ANTACS," "MARACIN," and "UVU"; for medicinal chemicals (3). By Davidson & Murray, 131 Albertbridge Road, Belfast. 314,631, 314,634/5.
- "ALBATE"; for an ointment (3). By J. W. Holmes, Elm Road, New Malden. 315,059.
- "COMSTOCK'S LINIMENT" and label device; for a liniment (3). By W. H. Comstock Co., Ltd., Court House Avenue, Brockville, Ontario. 315,218.
- "RHEUTOIDS"; for medicines (3). By W. H. Stirk, 63 Main Street, Bingley. 315,633.
- "MAY-YLLA"; for a medicated preparation (3). By J. C. Smith, 370 Hanworth Road, Hounslow, Middlesex. 315,654.
- "PEERLESS," and picture of Venus de Milo; for filtering-materials (4) and filtering-apparatus (18). By Mawson, Swan & Morgan, Ltd., Grey Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. 315,439, 315,672.
- "TELISCOPT" and "AMPHYL"; for all goods (8). By Raphaels, Ltd., Hatton Garden, London, E.C. 315,245, 315,728.
- "CLEANOR"; for eye-glasses, etc. (3). By Arthur Levy, 48 rue de Turenne, Paris. 315,347.
- "FORMAGENE" and "FORMACIDE"; for vaporising-lamps (11). By Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. 315,484, 315,487.
- "PEAK BRAND," and label device; for flavouring-essences (42). By Arthur Whittaker, 30 Culcheth Lane, Newton Heath, Manchester. 314,540.

- "ADELEX"; for aerated waters, etc. (44). By Ellis, Son & Vidler, 23 Grand Parade, St. Leonards-on-Sea. 315,877.
- Fac-simile signature, "CHARLES J. CURTIS, D.D.S."; for a teeth preparation (48). By H. C. Curtis, 39 Belmont Road, St. Andrews, Bristol. 314,594.
- "CRAB-APPLE BLOSSOMS," and label device; for perfumery, etc. (48). By Crown Perfumery Co., Sidney Road, Homerton, London, N.E. 314,041.
- "DOLLY VARDEN"; for all goods (48). By Charles Hackwood, 80 Suffolk Street, Birmingham. 315,235.
- "NY-TUM"; for a hair-preparation (48). By S. Cook, 76 Radford Road, Nottingham. 315,619.
- "BURHL"; for perfumery, etc. (48). By J. C. Williamson, 40 Smith Street, Oldham. 315,726.
- "CRANIOLINE"; for shampoos and hair-lotions (48). By A. J. Steyert, 5 Oldfield Road, Stoke Newington, London, N. 315,810.
- "BROCADE"; for all goods (48). By Chrstr. Thomas & Bros., Ltd., Broad Plain Soap-works, Bristol. 315,856.

Coming Events.

Secretaries of Pharmacists' Associations and other trade organisations are requested to communicate to the Editor the programmes for the coming Winter Session.

This Section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor not later than Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Wednesday, September 29.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. At 11 A.M., Council-meeting. At 3 P.M., opening of the session of the School of Pharmacy. Address by Professor A. Tschirch, who will receive the Hanbury Gold Medal.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Rooms of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Church Street, at 8.15 P.M. Annual meeting.

Thursday, September 30.

Brighton Association of Pharmacy, A.B.C. Rooms, 58 King's Road, at 9 P.M. Annual general meeting.

Barnsley Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, at 7 P.M. Ordinary meeting.

The fourth annual dinner of the St. Vincent Association will be held at the Café Monico, London, W., on Thursday evening, October 7.

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association is to be held at the Gervis Hall Restaurant on October 20. Tickets (5s. each) from Mr. W. A. Bingham, Hon. Secretary, 58 Charrminster Road.

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS for the Repression of Adulteration will take place in Paris from October 17 to 24. Mr. Loudon M. Douglas, 3 Launder Road, Edinburgh, is the General Correspondent for the United Kingdom.

THE Newcastle-upon-Tyne branch of the National Union of Assistant Pharmacists is holding an inaugural dinner at the Crown Hotel on October 4. Tickets, 3s. each, can be obtained from Mr. J. Elder, 2 Guildford Place, Heaton.

THE WINTER SESSION of the Western Pharmacists' Association will be opened on October 6 by a social reunion at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W. Tickets (2s. 6d. each) from Mr. C. T. Allen, Hon. Secretary, 20 High Road, Kilburn, N.W.

ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACISTS.—The fifth annual meeting will be held in the lecture-theatre of the Pharmaceutical Society, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on Friday, October 8, at 8 P.M., when Miss May Thorne, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., will deliver an address on "The Power of Little Things." Miss Margaret E. Buchanan will preside.

THE CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION will resume its meetings on Thursday evening, October 7, when Mr. F. L. K. Loxley will deliver his presidential address. The programme for the first half of the session promises to be particularly attractive, and the office-bearers hope to make the Thursday evenings at 75 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., so interesting that chemists' assistants in the Metropolis will look forward to and enjoy them. Those who have not hitherto attended the meetings are requested to communicate with the Secretaries at the above address, and all will be cordially welcomed on the opening evening. Coffee is served at 8.30 P.M.

THE NATIONAL UNION OF ASSISTANT PHARMACISTS has published its rules in a neat pamphlet, copies of which may be obtained from Mr. S. C. Farrer, 10 Showell Green Lane, Sparkhill, Birmingham.

College Notes.

GLASGOW COLLEGE OF OPTICS.—Classes will be resumed at 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow, by Mr. T. S. Baird, F.R.M.S., F.S.M.C., etc., in the first week of October, three separate and complete courses for the D.B.O.A. or F.S.M.C. examinations being held. Full particulars may be obtained from Mr. Baird, 34 Queen Street, or from Mr. Peter Fenton (Secretary) at the College.

LEEDS EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.—A special full evening course for students of pharmacy has been arranged by the Leeds educational authorities. A course in the subjects of the Preliminary examination (fee 30s.) is held at the Central School of Commerce, Woodhouse Lane. The Minor course extends over three years on three evenings per week in the subjects of chemistry, botany, pharmacy and dispensing, and materia medica. The fee for the first-year course is 7s. 6d. per session and for the second or third year's instruction 5l. per session. Mr. J. H. Gough, Ph.C., undertakes the instruction in pharmaceutical subjects. The session begins on September 20.

Where to Study.

THE following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

Muter's (South London) School of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, London, S.E.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 18 Colquitt Street, Liverpool.

London College of Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, London, S.W.

Bath and West of England College of Pharmacy, 6 Cleveland Place East, Bath.

City of London College, Ropemaker Street, Moorfields, London, E.C.

Glasgow School of Pharmacy, 180 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Goldsmiths' College of Pharmacy, New Cross, London, S.E.

Burlington Correspondence College, Birkbeck Bank Chambers, London, W.C.

Prescription Problem.

A VERY large number of postcards has been received in the competition for prescription reading which was set in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST Supplement for September 11. The prescription in this exercise was simpler than those which have been set lately. There was, nevertheless, room for errors in deciphering. Owing to the keen competition we have had to take note of every mistake on the cards sent in, and to insist that mention should have been made of the erased words and the patient's name. Many otherwise perfect renderings were in consequence rejected by the adjudicators, and unsuccessful competitors will bear in mind that although their names do not appear as prize-winners the solution sent may have answered perfectly the requirements of the dispensary. The patient's name was omitted from many cards, and in other cases an incorrect reading was supplied. Some difficulty was found in reading the erased words syrup, linonis, this being given as

Syr. eastonii	Syr. cascar.
Syr. aurantii	Syr. cascar. co.
Syr. tolit.	Syr. camph.
Syr. cinchon.	Syr. camph. co.

Others found a stumbling block in the menstruum—inf. quassiae—this being rendered

Ext. cascar. liq.	Ext. cerassiae
Inf. quass. conc.	Ext. cascara aq.
Ext. quass. aq.	Inf. aurant.
Inf. quass. aq.	Inf. cascariillae
Inf. ceras. caul.	Ext. tarase. liq.

The quantity of the menstruum was in several cases read as "5j.," which is perhaps not surprising, as it is only on the closest examination that the ounce sign reveals itself. The correct rendering of the prescription is as follows:

Mrs. Turner

R Pot Iod gr x
Pot Bicarb gr xx
Sot Chloroform ʒss
Syrup limonis
Tr Lavand mʒ
Inf Quassiae ad ʒj t d s

Mr. JAS. GOULD, 6 and 8 Ormskirk Street, St. Helens,
Lancs.

4 Linn. Aral. ph. ~~xxx~~
 Phosphoric. g. $\frac{1}{2}$
 Ferr. Sulph. Sylic. ~~xxx~~
 Acid. Arsenic. g. $\frac{1}{10}$
 Sol. Merc. Vorn. g. xv
 Sol. Cu. Remed. g. xxx
 Cons. ss / ful xxx. At
 Wake on full 3 times
 a day half an hour
 after meals. W
 Vorn.

Myrrhæ	...	...	...	...	...	℥ij.
Fer. et am. cit.	...	...	...	...	...	℥ij.
Fiat pilulæ xx. Silver.						

At the London Sessions on September 22, William Chester was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for damaging 27,000 gallons of vinegar, value 1,000*l.*, the property of Messrs. Henry Sarson & Sons, Ltd., City Road, London, E.C. (C. & D., September 11, p. 427). The prosecutors alleged that the defendant had run the vinegar down the drain because he was annoyed on account of having to vacate some rooms at the factory where he was employed.

Minor Experiences.

A BEAUTIFUL morning favoured us on my first day, and a spirit of cheerful optimism characterised those who were gathered in the waiting-hall at Galen Place. A few minutes before ten I was called for dispensing and sent with five others to the small dispensary. I had an opportunity of taking my bearings before the examiner arrived, but I did not feel comfortable until I received my paper. There seemed nothing to be afraid of in the following:

1. Potass. chlor. ʒij.
Tr. myrrh. ʒij.
Glyc. acid. tannic. ʒiv.
Aq. rosæ ad ʒvj.
Ft. garg. Sæpe utend.
2. Make ʒiv. ung. hyd. ox. rub. B.P.
3. Ext. filicis liq. ʒij.
Ol. ricini ʒvj.
Aq. menth. pip. ad ʒvj.
Ft. mist. ʒij. pro doʒi.
4. Sapo. moll. ʒj.
Spt. vini rect. ʒij.
Thymol. 1 percent.
Ft. lotio. M.d.u.
5. Acid. arsenios. gr. ʒ_{ss}
Pv. pip. nig. gr. ʒ_{ss}
Ft. pil. Mitte xij. Varnish. j. t.d.s.

1. I did not suspend the tr. myrrh., but, having mixed it with the glyc. ac. tannic., I diffused it in the bulk of the solution of pot. chlor. with gentle stirring.

2. This took a long while to cool, but I did not attempt to hasten it, and the resulting product pleased the examiner, after I had rubbed it quite smooth on a warm slab.

3. I emulsified the ingredients separately with ʒiss. of pulv. gum. acaciæ each, and mixed the two emulsions. This turned out well.

4. The percentage was rather a bother, as I had to calculate for the soap and spirit separately and have regard for the sp. gr. of the latter. I put this into a ʒij. bottle.

5. I made a trituration of arsenic, and the pills gave no trouble.

I finished everything off, and at 12.40 the examiner informed me, with a smile, that I was "all right" and might go.

In the afternoon I was sent to the "attic" laboratory for chemistry, and was allotted bench No. 13. Fortunately I am not superstitious. My paper was as follows:

1. Prepare a crystalline specimen of copper sulphate from the oxide of copper provided.
2. Identify the substance No. 13.
3. Find the number of grams of HCl in 1 litre of the dilute solution F.

I commenced with No. 1. I heated a couple of ounces of diluted H₂SO₄ in a beaker, then added the black CuO until no more would dissolve and I knew that I had a strong solution of CuSO₄ with no free acid. I filtered this into an evaporating-dish, then placed it on a water-bath and allowed evaporation to proceed. By the time I had finished the remaining items the CuSO₄ had crystallised out beautifully in true, though small, crystals. The substance No. 2 proved to be bismuth salicylate. The solution of HCl was very dilute, as I anticipated; for 0.1 gram of anhydrous Na₂CO₃ I got a reading of 15 c.c.

I had finished my reports and tidied my bench before four o'clock, and as there was no reason for waiting I informed the examiner and came away feeling very pleased that, as far as I could judge, all had gone well thus far.

I received my notice to attend for the second day in due course. My first subject on this occasion was materia medica. The specimens were excellent, and the few minutes spent at this subject were quite a pleasant time.

My next subject was chemistry, and this I look back upon as the most formidable quarter of an hour of the whole exam. I was asked at once how much oxygen there is upon a square foot of land under normal conditions. I worked this out in a few moments from the composition of the air and its normal pressure per square inch. For the next five minutes I was questioned in detail upon valencies, particularly of the antimony salts; then followed a few questions upon the volumetric analysis of ammonium salts and the use of indicators. The action of nitric acid upon the metals and upon sugar, starch, glass, cork, etc., constituted the last lap, and I was glad to finish, too, although the President afterwards told me that I had full marks in chemistry.

In botany (my favourite subject) I had a grand time, chiefly having to talk about the life-history of the fern and the characteristics of N.O. *Umbelliferae*. I had four splendid microscopic sections to recognise.

My next turn was with prescription-reading. Here, too, there was no difficulty, either in the reading or in the calculations given.

The pharmacy examiner told me that I had done so well so far that he should not let me make a mess of things with him, and after a good drilling upon the preparation of tr. opii, spt. æth. nit., ung. hyd. nit., the chemistry of the last two, and a few other items, I had finished.

The President soon called me on to the platform to congratulate me. He said a lot of nice things which I was almost too excited to appreciate fully, but the main drift of his remarks was that I had done wonderfully well and must continue for the Major. This I intend doing. T. W. K. (12/8.)

Flask (12/59) sends us the following account of the April Minor in London:

FIRST DAY.—On entering the examination-hall I was sent to chemistry, and commenced qualitative work first. I was given a solution and told to identify two substances; at 11.30 I had only confirmed sucrose and lead, and I came to the conclusion that there was either an acetate or a nitrate present, but could not confirm either. For volumetric analysis I was given a powder, and was told that it was "argenti nitras mitigatus," and to find out how much, dissolved in a litre of water, would contain 1 gram of AgNO₃ in 100 c.c.; this I finished by ten minutes to one.

On going to dispensing in the afternoon I was given the following paper:

Resorcin.	...	...	...	...	2
Zinc. oxid.	...	...	...	...	24
Pulv. amyli	...	...	...	...	24
Ac. boric.	...	...	...	...	24
Paraffin. molle ad	...	...	...	...	100

Ft. ung. Mitte ʒij.

Pil. hydrarg.	...	...	...	...	...
Ext. hyoscyami,	...	...	...	...	...
Ferri redact.	...	...	...	...	aa. gr. j.

Ft. pil. Mitte xxiv. Argent.

Liq. arsen. HCl	...	...	...	...	6 oz.
Potass. iodid.	...	...	...	...	gr. v.
Spt. ammon. arom.	...	...	...	...	ʒxxx.
Inf. gent. co. ad	...	...	...	...	ʒss.

Mitte ʒvj. ʒss. ter die.

Supposit. bellad.

Mitte vj. Sig.: The suppositories.

For the ointment I made 1,000 grains and sent 960 grains. I hardened the pills with a little liquorice-powder, as the ext. hyoscyami was rather soft. I also varnished them before silvering.

SECOND DAY.—I was first sent to materia medica, and was shown about thirty specimens, among them being belladonna-leaves, eucalyptus-leaves, matico-leaves, ipecacuanha, aloes, etc. I was also asked the botanical source and N.O. of most of them, also the active principle of several. What do nux vomica seeds contain? I was then asked how I would estimate the strychnine, for which I gave the B.P. method.

In Latin and prescription-reading I was first given the following calculation: "Send ʒx. of a 2.25-per-cent. solution of boric acid in alcohol (weight for weight), sp. gr. of alcohol 0.834." Then a simple abbreviated prescription to expand into full Latin; also to read in English about half-a-dozen badly written prescriptions, then about twenty doses, several of which I missed.

My first question in chemistry was. What is formic acid, and how made? Formic aldehyde, how made; and also acetic aldehyde, and how to make it. What did I know of aniline, how made? On saying. By passing nascent hydrogen into nitrobenzene, I was asked if I thought nascent hydrogen could be passed into a solution, which I answered in the negative, and corrected myself by saying generating nascent hydrogen. How is chloral hydrate made? On giving the full equations, I was asked how chloral alcoholate differs from trichloral acetal. My next questions were. How are lithium, barium, and potassium found? all of which I was able to answer. What is the formula for thiosulphuric acid? Did I know any common salt of it? On answering sodium thiosulphate, I was asked how it is made. What is Charles's Law, Boyle's Law, and what did I know about diffusion of gases? Then a simple calculation on change of temperature finished chemistry.

In botany I was first shown the thorn-apple and asked what was its natural order. On answering *Solanaceæ*, I was asked how many divisions is the ovary separated into; also, how many divisions are in the ovaries of the following orders: *Compositæ*, *Cruciferae*, and *Ranunculaceæ*. The common names and orders of *Cochlearia Armoracia* and *Oenanthe crocata*? What is characteristic of the leaves of the *Umbelliferae*? What class does *Taxus baccata* belong to? On answering Gymnosperm, I was asked the distinction between angiosperms and gymnosperms. I was next shown a slide of a transverse section of a root of a gymnosperm, and was asked how I identified it as such. I answered by saying that I could see the development of a rootlet from the pericycle and also resin-passages. I was then shown what

I took to be a section of a sorus, and was asked how the fern reproduced itself. What is the distinction between root and stem? How do plants breathe? Does it go on at all times? When most evident, and why? After answering this I was told I could take my seat.

Pharmacy was my last subject. I was first given a bottle of liquid and asked if I knew what it was. I said, Liq. arsenicalis. How made, and strength? How is tinct. lavand. co. made? Tinct. kino? How is lin. hydrarg. made? How make liq. bis. et am. cit., ung. pot. iodid.; what is the potassium carbonate for? How make liq. ext. cascara sag.? On saying by maceration and percolation with water, I was asked what I meant by maceration. I was next asked the strengths of ext. opii, ext. nuc. vom., morphia-lozenges, and solution of atropine, all of which I was able to answer. I was then told I could go. After a wait of a few minutes I was called upon the platform by the Vice-President, and was soon in possession of the coveted blue paper.

The Gentle Art of Shopping.

By Bruce Logan

Scene.—Modern Pharmacy (gushing lady enters and knocks over a scent-spray and a packet of toilet-oatmeal). The pharmacist's efforts to speak are between the paragraphs.

"Oh, dear! dear! Whatever have I done? Oh, I am so sorry!"

"No! no! Don't bother, Mr. Tilpile. I'll pick them up. It's really my fault."

"Oh, I am so sorry; but I'm afraid this box has cracked a little" (holds up a mutilated packet from which the oatmeal gushes forth).

"Oh, but it does matter, Mr. Tilpile, though really I didn't touch it! well, if I did touch it, it was ever so gently."

"There now. It really doesn't look much worse, though I'm afraid you'll have to sell it a little cheaper. But, then, you'll not mind that. You chemists get such big profits."

"No, really, don't say that, Mr. Tilpile, because I happen to know. Well, I ought to know, seeing that my step-sister's husband is a doctor, and he tells me things."

"Really, Mr. Tilpile, I don't know how you can say such things! Everybody knows that you put a lot of coloured water in a bottle and charge a shilling for it!"

"Oh, what a lovely little scent-spray! What kind of perfume is it?"

"Lily of the valley? Really! I simply adore lily of the valley."

"May I have a spray? Oh, thank you! I didn't like to ask, but really I suppose you put it there for people to try."

"Oh, isn't it lovely! I do love it!"

"One and sixpence an ounce! Oh, dear! How frightfully expensive! Rather pungent, too, isn't it?"

"No, thank you, not at present. I've such a lot of bottles at home! I'll leave it till I call again."

"Now, whatever did I come for? Oh, dear! dear! my memory gets worse and worse! Now isn't that funny! I came to get something and can't think what it is. But all my family on mother's side are like that. You didn't know my Aunt Margaret, did you, Mr. Tilpile? No! I thought not. But she was just the same. She died in Yorkshire last June—no, last twelve months. Yes, that's it, seventeenth of June."

"Now, whatever did I come for? Oh, I know! Do you keep Epsom salts? Really, isn't that silly of me; of course you do keep Epsom salts."

"Fourpence a pound! Do you know, Mr. Tilpile, I can get awfully nice salts at the stores at 'tuppence' a pound."

"Oh, no! I'm not grumbling; but really I can."

"Oh, yes, I know! That's what you chemists always say. I'll take quarter of a pound, please."

"Thank you! Good morning!"

THE IMPORTS of drugs, chemicals and dyes into Casablanca during 1908 amounted in value to 6,911/., or 11,454 cwt., of which the United Kingdom's share was 73/., or 133 cwt.

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New Books.

These notes do not necessarily exclude subsequent reviews of the works. Any of these books printed in Great Britain can be supplied, at the published price, to readers of this journal on application (with remittance) to the Publisher of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

Amphlett, J., and Rea, C. *The Botany of Worcestershire*. 9½×5½. Pp. 688. 25s. net. (Cornish Bros.)

Bagshaw, W. *Elementary Photo-Micrography*. 2nd edit. 7½×4½. Pp. 103. 2s. 6d. net. (Hiffe.) [The book is written in simple style to aid the beginner to obtain good microphotographs without expensive apparatus. Diagrams and reproductions of photographs are given as a guide and an inducement to equal them. The work is well adapted to its specific object.]

Cavers, F. *Botany for Matriculation*. Part 1, pp. 328, 3s. 6d. Part 2, pp. 251, 2s. 6d. (Clive.)

Emery, W. D'Este. *Immunity and Specific Therapy*. 8½×5½. Pp. 462. 12s. 6d. net. (H. K. Lewis.)

Ewing, G. *Handbook of Photography for Amateurs in India*. 2nd edit. Cr. 8vo. 12s. net. (Thacker.)

Fenton, H. J. H. *Outlines of Chemistry, with Practical Work*. First part. 9½×5½. Pp. 384. 9s. net. (Camb. Press.)

Geerligs, H. C. P. *Cane Sugar and its Manufacture*. 10×7. Pp. 380. 12s. net. (N. Rodger.)

Godfrey, Hollis. *Elementary Chemistry*. 8×5½. Pp. 470. 4s. 6d. net. (Longmans.)

Habershon, S. H. *Diseases of the Stomach*. A Manual for Practitioners and Students. 7½×5. Pp. 578. 9s. net. (Cassell.)

Hall, A., and Heywood, F. *Shipping: A Guide to the Routine in connection with the Shipment of Goods and the Clearance of Vessels Inwards and Outwards*. With reproductions of actual shipping forms. 4½×7. Pp. 108. 1s. net. (Pitman.)

Hall, A. D. *Fertilisers and Manures*. 8×5. Pp. 400. 5s. net. (Murray.)

Halliburton, W. D. *Handbook of Physiology*. 9th edit. 8½×6. Pp. 944. 15s. net. (Murray.)

Hemmant, D. G. *The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908*. 8½×5½. Pp. 450. 6s. net. (Jordan.)

Inglis, J. G. *Express Wages Reckoner*. 6½×3½. 1s. (Gall & Inglis, 20 Bernard Terrace, Edinburgh.) [Covers the different methods of paying wages and salaries. Tables are given of (1) wages per hour from 1d. to 1s. 1½d., from ¼ to 120 hours; (2) per week, 4s. to 40s., for from 47 to 60 hours per week; (3) salaries per year, month, and week. The book is calculated to save much office-work in large establishments.]

Molesworth, Sir G. L. *Metric Tables*. 4th edit. 2s. net. (Spon.)

Pye's *Surgical Handicraft*. 5th edit. 8½×5½. Pp. 608. 12s. 6d. net. (Simpkin.)

Ramsay, A. M. *Diathesis and Ocular Diseases*. 7½×5. Pp. 196. 3s. 6d. net. (Baillière.)

Rodgers, H. J. *British Trade in Canada: Hints to Manufacturers and Commercial Travellers*. 6½×4½. Pp. 80. 1s. net. ("Canada" Newspaper Co., Ltd.) [A reprint of fifteen articles. The chemical and drug trades are indifferently treated.]

Rose, T. K. *The Precious Metals, comprising Gold, Silver, and Platinum*. 8½×5½. Pp. 312. 6s. net. (Constable.)

Roth, W. A. *Exercises in Physical Chemistry*. 9×5½. Pp. 208. 6s. net. (Constable.)

Tschirch, Prof. Dr. *Handbuche der Pharmakognosie*. Parts 9 to 12. 2s. each. (Leipzig: C. H. Tauchnitz.) [In Part 9 "pharmakochemie" is completed, and is followed by a short chapter devoted to "pharmakophysik," the bulk of the rest of the part being occupied by "pharmakogeographie," which is briefly treated, with maps. One of the most interesting sections of the work, "pharmakohistoria," is commenced, and this is continued through Parts 10, 11, and 12. The chapter begins with a bibliography, in which the medicinal plants of prehistoric times are mentioned, this being followed by sections on Egypt and other ancient countries until Part 12, which ends with the commencement of a monograph on Albertus Magnus, who lived between 1193 and 1280. Each part is liberally illustrated and includes coloured maps. We propose to review the work when it has been completed, but in the meantime may say that pharmacists who read German should not fail to subscribe for this magnificent book.]

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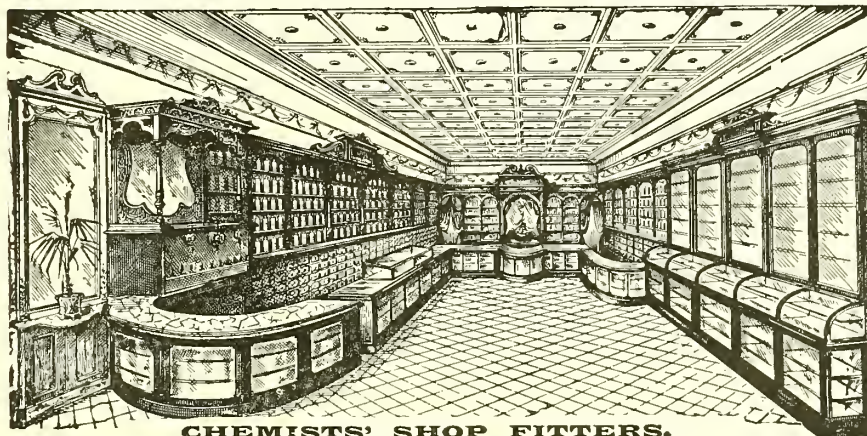
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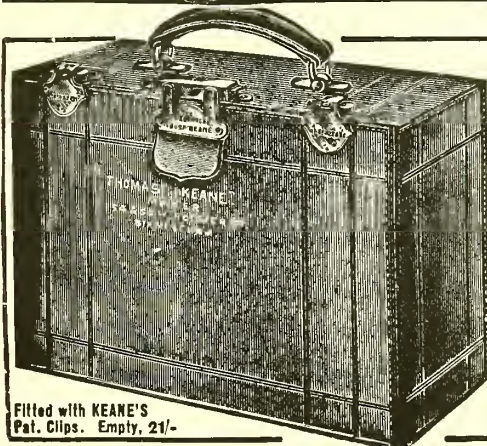


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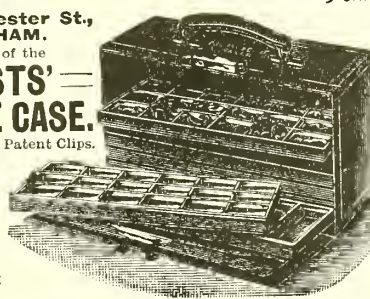
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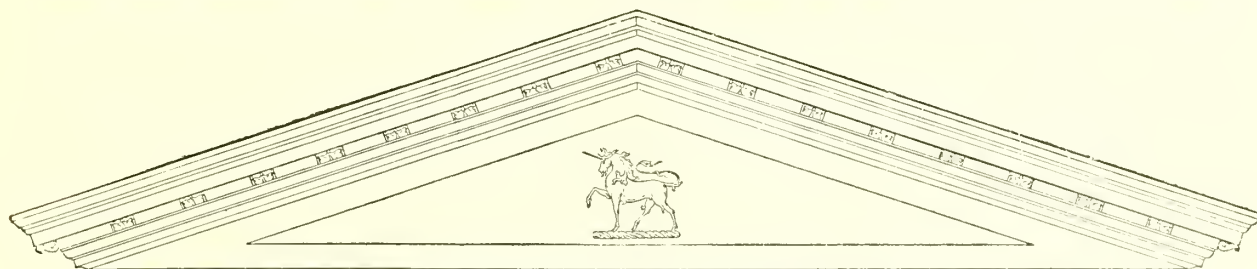
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Gazette	Law. By H. W. Gadd
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	Wills, Recent

- 1.—THE CHEMISTS' AND DRUGGISTS' DIARY is first in origin and utility.
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- 15.—DAILY the Publisher is booking orders for space, and getting the DIARY pushed on for despatch to overseas buyers.

Summary of the Week.

Articles and Communications.

American medicinal barks are the subject of an illustrated note on p. 514.

The ailments of goats are described by our veterinary contributor (p. 508).

Our L.D.S. contributor gives some useful hints for the operating-room and on treatment of toothache (p. 506).

"Xrayser" considers that "there is nothing necessarily eternal about the system of protected profits," this *à propos* of Elliman prices (p. 509).

Chemists' formulas for known, admitted, and approved remedies will be inserted in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1910, if they are sent to us in good time (p. 525).

The winter session has again begun before the summer season closed. There are a hundred or more Chemists' Associations throughout the country. What will they do in the months to come? We suggest a few things on p. 510.

The report of the Commissioners of Customs (U.K.) has been published this week, and our second editorial article is devoted to it. The yield from Customs duties was three millions less on account of the reduced rates on sugar (p. 511).

The delayed regulation as regards stamped scales in use before October 1, 1907, comes into force on Friday, October 1, Mr. H. Wippell Gadd, barrister-at-law, opportunely communicates some notes on the Weights and Measures Acts (p. 507). We also call attention to a few points which require emphasis (p. 513).

Correspondence.

Letters to the Editor are again numerous, and include an offer by Messrs. Elliman, Sons & Co. to take back conditionally stock of "Elliman's," and a lot of information received from subscribers. The section begins on p. 522, and is followed by Dispensing Notes (p. 525) and Answers to Correspondents.

Legal.

The number of chemist-companies registered this week is exceptionally large (p. 502).

The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland proceeded against a Bundoran shopkeeper for compounding a medical prescription, but the Magistrates dismissed the case (p. 500).

It has been established in the U.S.A. Circuit Court that the Aspirin patent is good, and the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co. have thus succeeded in stopping an infringement of the patent (p. 500).

In the City of London this week a firm of transfer agents sued a company in liquidation for commission in respect to the sale of a chemist's business, but the Judge found that another person stepped in, pushed the sale, and got the commission (p. 500).

News.

Our qualitative analysis exercises for students are beginning again. See announcement on p. 494.

Drug and allied contracts are quite numerous this week, as *Guardians* are arranging their purchases again (p. 495).

The Esperanto Congress seems to have been fairly well attended by pharmacists. Britishers and Germans were the absentees (p. 497).

We report briefly upon the Grocers' Exhibition in Islington, and the Royal Photographic Society's Annual Exhibition, which was opened on Thursday (p. 514).

Further particulars regarding the recent meeting of the Deutsche Apotheker Verein, and a portrait of Dr. H. Salzmann, the President, will be found on p. 498.

Mr. T. L. Drège, President of the South African Pharmaceutical Association, has had an interesting career. His portrait is given in our South African News section (p. 499).

Trade Matters.

Business shows a steady improvement generally, but changes are mostly unimportant. American peppermint oil is a prominent feature, and prices have advanced considerably. Bleaching-powder is lower, foreign citric acid and opium are easier. Santonin has again advanced (p. 518).

Corner for Students.

Conducted by Leonard Dobbin, Ph.D.

All communications for this section should be addressed thus:
"Corner for Students," *The Chemist and Druggist*, 42 Cannon
Street, London, E.C."

THE series of monthly exercises in qualitative analysis for junior students will now be resumed, and applications are invited for portions of a mixture of not more than three salts, comprising acids and inorganic bases of the British Pharmacopœia. Students' applications for portions (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope marked "Corner for Students") will be received up to Tuesday, September 28, and the samples will be posted on September 29. The mixture is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture. Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, October 9. Each should give a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected, any substance regarded as an accidental impurity being distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

The prizes for the analysis will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, *which fact must be attested on their reports*. Others may obtain specimens of the mixture of salts, and their reports will be separately adjudicated, but they will be regarded as *hors concours*. Correspondents who do not state that they are preparing for a qualifying examination will be included in the latter list.

ANALYTICAL TOURNAMENT.

We also offer special certificates and prizes for the best series of reports submitted on the exercises to be set for November 1909 to April 1910, inclusive. The awards will be made to the students who obtain the highest aggregates of marks for their reports upon the whole six exercises, and will comprise:

First Prize.—Certificate of honour and books to the value of two guineas.

Second Prize.—Certificate of honour and books to the value of one guinea.

Third Prize.—Certificate of honour and books to the value of half a guinea.

The competition is open to all pharmaceutical students who have not passed the Major examination in Great Britain or the Licence examination in Ireland. Former tournament prize-winners are disqualified from again taking a tournament prize, unless it be a superior one to that previously gained. Besides the tournament prizes, the usual monthly awards will be made to junior students, viz.:

First Prize.—Books to the value of 10s. or thereabouts.

Second Prize.—Books to the value of 5s. or thereabouts.

Intending tournament competitors are recommended to obtain samples of the powder for analysis, which is to be ready for distribution on September 29, and to practise upon it by way of preparation for the first exercise of the tournament, to be announced in our issue of October 23. Students may save themselves the trouble of sending in an application monthly by forwarding at the present time seven stamped and addressed envelopes, which will be utilised month by month. Each envelope should have the words "Students' Corner" written in the top left-hand corner.

SOAP IN TRIPOLI.—There is a growing demand for yellow and fancy toilet-soaps of all descriptions in Tripoli, preferably of the cheaper kinds. The annual decrease of the olive-crop and the increased demand for olive oil for food leaves very little for soap-making, and the prejudice against using animal fat makes it necessary to resort to vegetable oils. Experiments are being tried with corn oil from the United States and with linseed oil from the United Kingdom; 800 barrels of the former and 700 of the latter were imported in 1908. If these are found satisfactory, there will be a large demand for them in future.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

The plans of new business premises in King Street for Mr. J. Pattinson, Ph.C., have been passed by the Aspatia (Cumberland) Urban District Council.

Plans for additions to the premises of the Crown Perfumery Co., Sidney Road and Tynte Street, Homerton, have been lodged with the Hackney Borough Council.

The Ham (Surrey) District Council has agreed to the recommendation of the medical officer and the sanitary inspector to use formalin instead of sulphur in future for disinfecting-purposes.

Mr. Robert W. Brownlow, chemist and druggist, 6 Cheapside, Melton Mowbray, was among the passive resisters summoned on September 14 for the non-payment of the educational portion of the poor-rate. The usual order for payment was made.

An exhibition of babies and nursery appliances is to be held at Newcastle-upon-Tyne on October 2. The exhibition is promoted by the municipal authorities with a view to encouraging the dissemination of information among women on baby-rearing.

There has been some trouble lately in the drug-trade of Oldham, consequent upon one of the local drug-stores cutting the prices of some P.A.T.A. articles. After a time, Boots, Cash Chemists, Ltd., followed suit and sent sandwich-men throughout the town advertising the fact that they sold cheapest. We understand that the P.A.T.A. have stepped in and the matter is now practically settled.

A verdict of accidental death was returned at the inquiry into the death of the wife of Mr. George A. Yates, chemist and druggist, Dulverton, Somerset. Mrs. Yates's garments were set on fire by the flames from the ingredients for making furniture-cream, which had boiled over, and she succumbed from the effects of the burns. The Coroner hoped notice would be taken of the suggestion that legislation should prevent the preparation of furniture-cream in a dwelling-house.

Mr. R. Lord Gifford, Ph.C., represented the North-East Lancashire Chemists' Association at a meeting of the General Tradesmen's Association at Blackburn on September 21, when the suggested show week and window-dressing competition were considered. It was mentioned that the scheme had been enthusiastically received, and that no fewer than sixty-four local tradesmen had each guaranteed 2l. 2s. towards any loss there might be. Mr. Gifford proposed that the scheme be put into operation, the dates suggested being November 22 to 26. This was agreed to and a committee appointed.

At Stonehouse on September 16, Robert Geo. Head, herbalist, was fined 1l., or in default seven days' hard labour, for obtaining small sums of money by false pretences. The defendant represented that the original price of his medicine, which he called "Seaweed Tonic," was 2s. 9d. Mr. David Jackson, manager for the Veno Drug Co., said the defendant had no connection with his firm. Mr. H. H. North, chemist and druggist, of Boots, Ltd., Stroud, deposed that defendant bought half a pound each of bicarbonate of soda and sulphate of magnesia and half a gross of boxes. The powder contained the above two ingredients only.

Several scions of Wolverhampton pharmacy have distinguished themselves lately. Mr. Herbert Phillips, son of Mr. S. Phillips, Ph.C., Lichfield Street, has won the chemistry prize, and Mr. C. G. Sage, apprentice to Mr. F. J. Gibson, Darlington Street, has won the botany prize. The prizes are given by the Wolverhampton and District Chemists' Association annually at the Science and Technical School to the best students in chemistry and botany. This is the first time both prizes have been won by pharmacy students.—Mr. C. Warner, son of Mr. M. R. Warner, chemist and druggist, Chapel Ash, has been winning several prizes in swimming sports during the last week.

Contracts Settled.

Wrexham Guardians.—Barker & Sons, drugs, 22*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*
Chipping Norton Guardians.—T. K. Pettipher & Son, disinfectants.

Kendal Guardians.—Mr. Alfred Heap, Kendal, druggists' sundries.

Burton-on-Trent Guardians.—The Liverpool Lint Co., for chemists' goods.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Guardians.—J. Ismay & Sons, City Road, Newcastle, drugs.

Cambridge Guardians.—Moss & Palmer, chemists, Cambridge, for drugs.

Whitechapel Guardians.—John Knight & Son, Ltd., for the soap-supply at 151*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*

Risbridge Guardians.—Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., for the supply of drugs to the workhouse.

The Admiralty.—J. Calder & Co., Ltd., Bo'ness, N.B., for the supply of methylated spirit.

Wirral Guardians.—Mr. J. G. Lee, chemist and druggist, High Street, Neston, for medicines.

Richmond-on-Thames Guardians.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs at 12*l.* 8*s.* 3½*d.*

Grays Hospital Board.—Mr. J. C. Mitchell, Ph.C., Grays, for the supply of disinfectants.

Chelmsford Joint Hospital Board.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., London, for drugs and dressings, etc.

Hemsworth Guardians.—Mr. G. Hodgson, chemist and druggist, Hemsworth, for the drug-supply.

Wakefield Guardians.—Mr. W. Pollard, chemist and druggist, Wakefield, for drugs, surgical appliances, etc.

Hemel Hempstead Guardians.—Mr. J. Roberts, chemist and druggist, Hemel Hempstead, for the supply of surgical dressings.

Kettering Guardians.—Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester, for drugs; Mr. Albert Brown, Kettering, for surgical dressings.

Stepney Guardians.—John Knight & Son, Ltd., for the supply of soap to the workhouse at 97*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*, and to the Stafford Homes at 33*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.*

Darlington Guardians.—Mr. W. F. Burdekin, chemist and druggist, Bondgate, Darlington, for drugs; Parkin, Nees & Co., Darlington, for disinfectants.

Prescot Guardians.—Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, for drugs and druggists' sundries; Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool, for proprietary articles.

Liverpool Guardians.—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool, for druggists' sundries and drugs; F. Wilkinson & Co., for drysaltery; James Mellor & Sons, of Liverpool, for methylated spirit; and Alexander E. Fowler, for surgical appliances.

Cannock Guardians.—Messrs. Hayward, Cannock, for feeding-bottles at 5*s.* 6*d.* per doz., fullers' earth at 3½*d.* per ½-lb. box, yellow brimstone at 1½*d.* per lb.; Mr. T. W. Garland, Ph.C., Cannock, for dust-combs at 4*s.* 9*d.* per doz., tooth-brushes at 4*s.* 9*d.* per doz., clinical thermometers (tested) at 1*s.* 9*d.* each, cotton-wool at 7½*d.* per lb., Sanitas disinfecting-fluid at 10½*d.* per bot., castor oil at 4*s.* 9*d.* per gal.; Mr. E. A. Fereday, chemist and druggist, Bridgtown, for lint at 1*s.* 3*d.* per lb., Jeyes' disinfecting-fluid at 1*s.* 2*d.* per gal., cod-liver oil at 5*s.* 3*d.* per gal., methylated spirit at 2*s.* 9*d.* per gal.; Messrs. Tolefree, Cannock, for expectorating-cups at 4*s.* 6*d.* per doz., and urinals at 2*s.* per doz.

Guildford Guardians.—The report of the sub-committee appointed to consider the supply of drugs, etc., came before the Visiting Committee at the last meeting (*C. & D.*, May 1, p. 665). The sub-committee recommended that no alteration be made. During the discussion, Mr. E. F. Edgley said that the formula of a certain firm had been used for a number of years to which the doctors had become thoroughly accustomed. That firm had obtained the monopoly, but other firms should be given the opportunity of tendering for the supply of dressings, even if the present system were retained. Mr. J. Noon said that the present system was the cheapest. The matter then dropped, and the report was adopted.

"Too Much of a Good Thing."

The Odol delivery-vans used in London have a body consisting of a gigantic Odol bottle. The manufacturers are at present working Brighton, and they sent down to the Queen of Watering-places one of their vans to help in the delivery of samples. The authorities promptly summoned the driver, John Goddard, for contravening the by-laws requiring such vans to be licensed. They had refused to grant a permit on the ground that the van exceeded the dimensions prescribed in the by-laws. On September 21 the Magistrates fined Goddard 20*s.*, and costs. The Odol Chemical Co. are to appeal.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

In Poplar during the last quarter only one drug sample (cod-liver oil) was examined, which proved to be genuine.

The Swansea analyst in his quarterly report states that one sample each of cream of tartar and tartaric acid were analysed. Both were "free from more than traces of lead."

The Glamorgan county analyst (Mr. C. A. Seyler) examined four samples of drugs during the past quarter (oil of eucalyptus and cream of tartar), which were of satisfactory quality.

Midland Notes.

Notwithstanding rumours to the contrary, there is no cause for alarm about the local Pharmaceutical Association.

"Can you recommend me a good assistant?" is the constant question in the Midlands just now, which happily means good business.

What must be dispensed for mist. bismuthi? A local periodical recommends a patient to take it in half-ounce doses *ter die ante cibos*.

The Birmingham Board of Guardians, with a revenue of nearly half a million sterling, effected an economy in drugs and medical appliances to the extent of 300*l.* last year.

At Bobbers Mill, Nottingham, the body of a chemist's assistant named Frederick Cuthbert (18), of 72 Randal Street, Nottingham, was found lying on the railway line in a terribly mutilated condition.

Another pharmacy grievance. In the local Press the lady dispenser who advertises for a "post" is catalogued under "Medical," whereas the pharmaceutical or drug assistant comes under the bald heading of "Situations Vacant."

Mr. David Hooper, F.I.C., F.C.S., who is on holiday from Calcutta, visited Birmingham last week, calling on the various pharmaceutical friends and firms with whom twenty-five years ago he was intimately associated. He returns to his duties in India in a few days.

Pharmacy was well represented in high places at the great meeting at Bingley Hall on Friday, September 17. Sir Thomas Barclay, Mr. Jesse Boot, Mr. A. Southall, Mr. Wilfred and Mr. A. W. Southall, and the talented daughter of the late Wm. Southall, F.L.S., were recognised.

One wonders how the poor live, and well he might when one learns that a Birmingham pharmacist was asked for oil of vitriol for dropping in a child's ear for deafness, oxalic acid for making still lemonade, prussic acid to allay irritation of the mucous membrane of the nose, and potassium cyanide for curing toothache and neuralgia. These are the experiences of a well-known pharmacist during a very brief period of his professional career.

At Handsworth Police Court on September 17, a respectably dressed man, whose name was given on the charge-sheet as George Broughton (63), was sent to gaol for fourteen days for begging at Birchfield. The police superintendent stated that when previously charged with a similar offence he gave the name of George Reynolds. Prisoner replied that his name is George Edward Turner, and that he had given false names because his name is in the list of members of the Pharmaceutical Society and he did not wish to be recognised [the name is not on the current Register of Chemists and Druggists.—Eⁿ.]

Sheffield Notes.

Mr. Walter Reckless, chemist and druggist, has closed his retail premises at 21 Exchange Street. He intends to devote himself in the future to the wholesale side of his business at Castlefields.

At the City Police Court on September 17, Frank Murray, traveller, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by fraud in connection with the "Home Cure Ointment." Bail was allowed.

The Rotherham Association of Pharmacists has issued invitations for a meeting to be held at the Crown Hotel, Rotherham, on Thursday, October 7, at 7.30 P.M., "for the purpose of taking joint action *re* the illegal sale of medicinal spirituous preparations by unlicensed persons to the great detriment of pharmacists." Mr. J. P. Norwood, of Wath, will explain the law relating to the subject and open the discussion.

The party system of government has been found peculiarly suitable to the conduct of public affairs in English-speaking countries, but whether it can be successfully grafted on to pharmaceutical politics is somewhat doubtful. The Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society has been well known for many years as a particularly healthy organisation, and if the condition of affairs which existed last winter is inimical to the best interests of the craft in the city of steel, as it appears to be, it is to be hoped that some means may be found to bridge over the acute differences which separate the two sections of the Society, and which have made possible the present election of councillors on the party principle.

Cricket.

Burgoyne Burbidges' Cricket Club and Allenbury's Cricket Club, having finished the season with an equal number of points at the head of the League, played a deciding match at The Elms, Walthamstow, on Saturday, September 18, which resulted in a narrow win for Burgoyne's by five runs after an exciting game. This is the fourth year in succession that Burgoyne's have won the cup. The following shows the final positions of the competing clubs:

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
Burgoyne Burbidges	7	5	0	2	10
Allenbury's	7	3	2	2	8
Potter & Clarke	6	2	1	3	5
British Drug Houses	6	0	3	3	3

Irish News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Personal.

Dr. B. A. O'Flynn has opened a pharmacy at Manorhamilton, and is personally conducting the business.

Wilfred Wells, son of Mr. William F. Wells, pharmaceutical chemist, 20 Upper Baggot Street, Dublin, has won a valuable scholarship in Portora Royal College, Enniskillen. Master Wells is already a gold medallist of the Feis Ceoil, and is a musician, both vocal and instrumental, of considerable ability. He has been principal soloist in the State Church of the Irish Viceroy for several years past.

Compensation Case.

At the Belfast Recorder's Court on September 16, Mr. W. M. Lewis, registered druggist, 96 Falls Road, Belfast, claimed 50*l.* as compensation for damage done to his stock and fixtures by a mob on July 12. The shop was wrecked during the night, the showcases being smashed and the contents of the cases and shop-drawers scattered on the floor. Mr. J. C. Weir, who valued the stock along with Mr. Lewis, gave evidence that the prices charged were fair and reasonable. His Honour allowed 45*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* compensation.

Fatal Tooth-extraction.

An inquest was held at Ballybay, co. Monaghan, on September 20, on the body of a solicitor's clerk, named McKelvey, who died from hemorrhage following the extraction of a tooth. Deceased had a tooth extracted by Mr. Dunwoody, pharmaceutical chemist, Ballybay, on Sep-

tember 14, and it was found impossible to stop the bleeding. The tooth-socket was plugged by Mr. Dunwoody, and McKelvey was afterwards attended by two medical men. The medical evidence showed that deceased was the subject of the diathesis known as hæmophilia. A verdict was returned in accordance with this evidence, with a rider that no blame attached to any person.

Scots News.

Local Newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Aberdeen.

Frank Crossling, chemist, 39 Justice Street, was charged, before Sheriff-Substitute Begg, on Tuesday, September 22, with selling to two children, apparently under thirteen years of age, one-halfpennyworth of fireworks in each case. Mr. Crossling pleaded guilty.—Mr. R. P. Stott, solicitor, explained on his behalf that during the five years Mr. Crossling had carried on this trade in fireworks he had been most careful, declining in all cases to sell where he had the least doubt about the age. The fireworks "season" was a very short one, commencing on the evening of the "Timmer Market" and lasting about a fortnight, and in the course of that time (during which the two offences occurred) he had sold at least 2,400 different packets of fireworks. With regard to the first case, Mr. Crossling had no recollection of the boy, and he could not understand how he came to serve one so young. In the second case, the lad had assured him he was over thirteen. Mr. Crossling also wished him to explain the dangers besetting the trade, owing to the difficulty of making up one's mind as to whether a boy was over the age or not. He had now given up the firework-trade altogether, and, in the circumstances, Mr. Stott asked his Lordship to impose as lenient a penalty as possible.—The Sheriff imposed the modified fine of 10*s.*, with 18*s.* of expenses.

Edinburgh and the South.

The Linlithgow Parish Council has decided that Mr. Thomas Lumsden, Mr. T. W. Straker, and Mr. C. M. Spence, the chemists of the town, shall take turns of four months each in supplying medicines to the poor of the parish.

The Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club's autumn competition was played over Dodhead Golf Course, Burntisland, on Monday, September 20, with the following result: 1st and 2nd, a tie, Mr. Wm. Gibb, 87 plus 5=92, and Mr. Geo. Baxter, 100 less 8=92; 3rd, Mr. G. W. Mangan, 94, scratch.

It is rumoured that St. Cuthbert's Co-operative Association, Ltd., will shortly open a new chemist's branch in the Leith Walk district. The Association already has four or five chemists' shops, and most of the grocery branches sell large quantities of bottled oils, salines, malt extract, and infants' foods. The eastern districts within the last ten years have suffered considerably in consequence of this competition, and, with an establishment in the locality devoted to the sale of drugs, there is a likelihood that further business may be diverted from pharmacists.

Glasgow and the West.

Winter requisites bulk largely in Glasgow chemists' windows at present.

Mr. T. S. Baird, F.R.M.S., of the Glasgow College of Optics, has now fully recovered from his recent illness.

The Falkirk Dean of Guild Court has sanctioned plans of a new mill for Cross's Chemical Co., Ltd., Camelon.

Mr. W. B. Cowan, chemical-merchant, has been elected Deacon of the Cordiners of the Glasgow Trades' House.

Mr. James R. Sutherland, representative of Messrs. Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, has been elected Deacon of the Gardeners at the Glasgow Trades' House elections.

James Wallace Thom, poetic author, operatic song-writer, and medicated lozenge manufacturer, Glasgow, sued Signor Caruso at the Edinburgh Sheriff Court for the return of four songs. The Sheriff remarked, "Caruso neither needed your songs nor your lozenges," and told pursuer that he would need to wait until Caruso goes back to Scotland or sue him where he is. Thom left the court.

French News.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

WHITE CROSS CONGRESS.—The committee of the third section of the International Congress for the suppression of adulteration have issued a further report regarding the proceedings at the second Congress which is to be held in Paris in October. This report submits the definitions which are to form the basis of the discussions, and in addition an introduction written by the reporters of each class. An outline of the objects of the Congress was given in the *C. & D.*, August 14, p. 290.

BRITISH TRADE INTERESTS IN FRANCE.—A Board-meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris was held on Friday afternoon, September 17. The Secretary submitted details of various Customs difficulties in which the Chamber has been able to render material aid to importers of British goods. The Chamber has also corresponded with Continental manufacturers who have been marking their goods (such as toilet-preparations) with British designations, and the use of the offending marks has been discontinued.

AN ASSISTANT PHARMACIST AS A BURGLAR.—Rather a curious story comes from the pharmacy of M. Marquez, pharmacist, at Clichy, Paris, consisting in the fact that Denis Billas, who was temporarily employed at the pharmacy as assistant, simulated a burglary a few days ago as a means of robbing his employer of a sum of 4,000f. (160*l.*). Billas has made a clean breast of the matter, and 60*l.* of the stolen money has been recovered. It was a case of robbing Peter to pay Paul, as the assistant owed money in another quarter, for the recovery of which prosecution was pending against him. He is now in prison.

THE MORPHINE HABIT IN FRANCE.—One of the Paris newspapers has endeavoured to raise a mild scare by the statement that a certain class of students in the Latin Quarter in Paris are addicted to the morphine habit. It would appear that young women of the Quarter set the example, which their male companions are not slow to follow. The statement that certain pharmacists deliver morphine on prescriptions which are frequently bogus is a direct accusation which is refuted by the parties interested, and has not so far been proved. The unfortunate effects of the opium habit in French ports among both officers and men are well known.

THE COPPER CURE.—Dr. Billard recently published an article on the use of finely powdered copper for the cure of tuberculosis. In this connection a French metallurgical journal cites the case of the Indian tea-planter, who kept his coolies free from the cholera (which was ravaging the district) by giving each a small copper disc to be worn on the stomach. In other countries copper vessels are used for keeping water, or a sheet of copper dropped into the well or cistern to purify the liquid, and it is stated that copper-smiths are always unaffected by cholera epidemics. [These observations were noted a few years ago by Dr. Samuel Rideal, of London.—EDITOR, *C. & D.*]

TRADE IN DOCTOR'S SAMPLES.—A provincial pharmacist tells how a customer objected to pay 4*f.* for a proprietary medicine, declaring he could buy it for 2*f.* at M. X's, the opposite pharmacy. As the vendor knew the wholesale price was 3*f.* 30*c.*, he was inclined to dispute the fact; it could not, he declared, be the veritable article. The client produced from his pocket the bottle he had bought, and the mystery was explained—on the label the impression of an indiarubber stamp was still visible, "Free sample for physicians only." He inquired into the matter, and found that the father of the pharmacist was a doctor. The medical man easily obtained samples from manufacturers of proprietaries, and he was thus able "to create an officine for nothing."

THE TIGRESS AND THE PHARMACIST.—The royal Bengal tigress which escaped from the Marseilles Docks last week was three years old and very sprightly, so that she enjoyed the privilege of being shot at from a safe distance for several days in the cliffs, where she had taken refuge. Finally a resourceful local pharmacist suggested tempting her with poisoned meat, which course was followed; but when the tigress was thought to be dead, an unexpected honour was

done to the pharmacist by his being requested to proceed to the spot where the animal was. Accompanied by a lion-tamer and a fully armed guard, the pharmacist proceeded on his mission with much courage and still more caution. Finally, it was found that the tigress had been dead at least two days, and a hasty interment was necessary.

The Esperanto Congress.

HEARING that M. C. Rousseau was just back from Barcelona, I called last Sunday morning at his pharmacy in the Place de la Republic, at Levallois-Perret, near Paris, and found this busy practitioner and enthusiastic Esperantist occupied at the "receipt of customs" looking well after his trip to Spain, but ever anxious to be witness for the good cause in the columns of a widely read journal. After a pleasant chat concerning Barcelona in general and the Esperanto Congress in particular, our conversation turned to the more purely pharmaceutical side of the gathering.

"We discussed quite a number of professional and scientific questions," said M. Rousseau. "Some of the subjects, I notice, were printed in the *C. & D.*, but, besides these, the report of the pharmacists' meeting at the last Esperanto Congress at Dresden was read, and I read my own report on the pharmaceutical vocabulary, which, as you are aware, we are drawing up in Esperanto and eight other languages. Then M. Pelouille, of Paris, gave our foreign friends an interesting sketch of the new French pharmaceutical curriculum; M. Borsion, of Château Thierry, lectured on some of the characteristics of the new French Codex; and M. Levanzin, of Malta, read a paper on *Fungus mcilensis*, a species peculiar to that island. In each case discussion was invited, in Esperanto, of course, after the paper, but I admit this was but short, for time pressed; we had so much to organise for the future during the brief hours at our disposal. Another very pleasant feature of the Congress was the invitation issued to all pharmaceutical Esperantists to a reception by the local 'Colegio de Farmaceuticos.' A Spanish 'Colegio,' you know, is not an educational establishment, but a sort of ancient guild or corporation. The Society of Barcelona received us in its own premises. The local Press had been invited to assist at the ceremony, which was, of course, more pharmaceutical than Esperantist, many of our amiable hosts speaking French fluently. We were received by Dr. Bartomeu, the President being unavoidably absent; and the Secretary of the Colegio, Señor D. José Vallés y Ribo, read (in French) a summary of the history of the Society, after which each visitor presented his greeting to the ancient Colegio either in Esperanto or in his native tongue. We took this opportunity of thanking the Society for allowing us to use their hall for our professional meetings during the Congress. At the lunch which followed this little exchange of courtesies I counted a dozen French pharmacists, as many Catalans (Barcelona, etc.), and seven or eight other nationalities (two Belgians, two Danes, a Swiss, an Italian, etc.); we were nearly forty in all, and all the pharmacists except a few of our Catalan hosts were Esperantists. English and German pharmacy delegates were unfortunately lacking at what would otherwise have been a thoroughly representative reunion of the profession. We shall hope for better luck next time. I can assure you that it was pleasant to see how freely and cordially the conversation flowed at the polyglot gathering. We must have considerably astonished those of our kind hosts who were ignorant of our international language by the manner in which such a varied company could freely compare the merits of the various tongues with which they were acquainted. Among those round the table were speakers of Catalan and Castilian, English, French, Flemish, Italian, Maltese, and even Arabic—all united by this common tongue. As the official delegate of the Syndical Chamber of Pharmacists of the Seine Department I presented the cordial salutations of our Parisian Pharmaceutical Trade Association to the Colegio of Barcelona. But I must tell you more another time."

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES IN COREA.—Dealing with the trade of Corea during 1908, the British Consul-General observes that the trade in proprietary medicines and aniline dyes is almost entirely in the hands of Continental manufacturers. Candles, soaps, and perfumery, formerly largely in British hands, are now engaging the attention of Continental manufacturers, the sales of these miscellaneous goods forming a considerable proportion of the total imports. The Continental maker is willing to suit his goods, not only to the general requirements of the foreign market, but to the condition of trade, and while in favourable years the Coreans are willing to give a good price for a good article, when the reverse is the case they are unable to pay high prices, and at such times the Continental manufacturer is prepared to supply an inferior article at a cheap price, and to give as much satisfaction as is possible under such conditions. His market once secured by this means, it is no easy matter for British manufacturers to recover their position.

German News.

DR. HEINRICH SALZMANN, President of the Deutsche Apotheker Verein, is one of the level-headed men in German



DR. H. SALZMANN.

pharmacy—far-seeing, competent, and able as an administrator. When he had passed his State pharmaceutical examination in 1882 he entered the Army as military pharmacist, reaching the rank of Corps Stabsapotheker of the Garde Corps. In 1896 he was appointed by the Minister of War Official Delegate to the Permanent Pharmacopœia Commission. He left the Army to take over the Ranke Apotheke in Deutsch-Wilmersdorf (Berlin), and on the death of Dr. C. Baetke was elected President of the Deutsche Apotheker Verein at the meeting in Coblenz

on August 25, 1902. During his seven years' presidency he has seen the Verein grow, and has had to hold the helm when the seas were more than troubled, but his diplomatic gifts have served him as well in controversy as in ordinary business matters.

AT THE RECENT MEETING of the Deutsche Apotheker Verein at Berlin, one of the branches submitted a motion calling on the members of the Society to consider "their own journal" primarily when advertising. This motion was the culminating point of a long controversy. For many years after the foundation of the Society the "Pharmaceutische Zeitung" (a journal established in 1856, and published twice weekly) was its official organ, retaining, however, its independence in criticism and all else. In 1886 the Council of the Society (which in its periodical "Archiv der Pharmazie" has for many years published the researches of German pharmaceutical laboratories) decided to start a paper of its own on the same lines as the "P. Z.," and accordingly the "Apotheker Zeitung" was commenced, and has been published regularly twice a week ever since at a considerable loss to the Verein. The form of the older journal was adopted, with a slightly smaller page, but while the "P. Z." has advertisements and literary matter in the proportion of about two to one, the "A. Z." proportions are substantially the reverse. The "P. Z." is famed for its multiplicity of advertisements of situations and assistants, but the "A. Z." is not. Every effort has been made to get similar advertisements for the "A. Z.," including proposals that the members of the Society should not advertise in the "P. Z.," but only in the "A. Z." The motion at the recent meeting was the last straw, and the "P. Z." broke its silence, and published some interesting letters, among them some from high officers of the Verein to members, urging them to make more use of the Society's journal when advertising for apprentices, assistants, etc., as the financial improvement of the official organ would assist in the realisation of the Verein's ideals—the helping of widows and orphans. The advertising department, on the contrary, in canvassing by letter, told potential advertisers that the "A. Z." reaches almost every pharmacy in Germany, and as its readers are known to be in a sound financial position, it would afford a suitable medium for advertisements of cigars, wines, foodstuffs, and the like! Referring to these matters, the "P. Z." says:

"Both the official organ of the English Pharmaceutical Society and that of the General Austrian Apotheker Verein require considerable yearly subventions. However, the Presidents of both these Societies have not yet conceived the idea of increasing the returns on their journals by forcing the members to advertise; this idea is 'made in Germany' (sic). The "Pharmaceutische Zeitung" insists that it has always been fair though independent, and as regards its criticism of the Verein it has, in short, been more sinned against

than sinning. The effect of the article was reflected in the Verein discussion on the motion about advertising. It proved to be quite a tame affair. The Council's attitude was defined as "greeting with pleasure the interest it (the motion) exhibited in the organ of the Society," but intimated that the motion would have to be rejected, as, by the rules of the Verein, the Council is not in a position to dictate to members where to insert their advertisements. Dr. Salzmann, the President, referred to the "P. Z.," saying that the Council wished to have peace, and desired that an end should be put to this controversy. He confessed that in many points the "P. Z." had said the truth, and alluded to the services rendered to the profession by that journal. So the motion was withdrawn. The general impression was that this was to the entire satisfaction of those present.

ANGLO-GERMAN DRUG-TRADE.—A statistical comparison of the chemical exports and imports of Germany during the past two years forcibly illustrates the importance of the British market for that class of goods. The following figures are based on data recently published by the "Chemische Industrie," and relate to drugs which have reached a value of 150,000*l.*, either as exports or imports; the weight is given in metric tons:

	1907		1908	
	Tons	Value	Tons	Value
Alizarin and alizarin colours from anthracene—		£		£
Total imports	53	5,250	393	39,300
Exports to Great Britain	2,790	256,550	2,108	156,950
Alkaloids, their salts and compounds—				
Exports to Great Britain	17,212	137,700	14,121	112,950
Imports from Great Britain did not reach the value of £25,000				
Aniline and other coal-tar colours—				
Total imports	2,655	261,950	1,717	214,550
Exports to Great Britain	9,051	995,650	7,877	864,250
Exports to British India	2,038	249,700	2,283	273,900
Pharmaceutical preparations—				
Total imports	336	8,400	326	32,650
Exports to Great Britain	48	26,000	54	20,400
Chemical preparations for medicinal purposes—				
Total imports	250	193,350	44	26,600
Exports to Great Britain	66	42,650	95	60,400
Aniseed camphor, juniper, rosemary, and other essential oils, menthol, and menthol cones—				
Imports from Great Britain	28	76,750	32	105,000
Exports to Great Britain	55	38,800	53	37,250
Crude glycerin—				
Imports from Great Britain	277	9,700	1,328	54,450
Total exports	2,141	74,950	2,292	53,000
Indigo—				
Total imports	129	54,150	108	44,100
Exports to Great Britain	1,283	102,650	1,670	133,650
Iodine—				
Imports from Great Britain	27	24,500	55	49,400
Total exports	44	44,300	51	50,700
Potash—				
Total imports	2,334	36,850	1,773	26,600
Exports to Great Britain	2,450	44,100	2,500	43,750
Caustic potash—				
Total imports	92	1,400	50	750
Exports to Great Britain	4,372	76,500	3,694	64,650
Tartaric acid—				
Total imports	263	24,600	282	27,450
Exports to Great Britain	819	79,800	948	92,450

HOME-MADE GALENICALS.—The far-reaching effects that the proposed law to compel apothekers to prepare all galenicals themselves would have on the German chemical industry are reflected in the petition addressed to the Bundesrat by the managing board of the Society for the Protection of the Interests of the German Chemical Industry, which last week held its annual meeting at Bonn. Every German pharmacy is by law required to possess a special laboratory with a distillation-apparatus, drying-cupboard, etc., as well as the necessary apparatus and reagents for analytical work, so that every German pharmacist is fully equipped to undertake the preparation of galenicals. The petition referred to demands that every apotheker should be permitted to decide himself what preparations seem to be to his own interest to prepare, and that in pharmacies where apprentices are kept certain regulations might be provided to ensure their obtaining a thorough

training. It is pointed out that in the event of this proposal becoming law, the industry thereby damaged would be entitled to claim compensation, and it would mean the infringement of rights granted by the Government to those establishments which have been permitted to manufacture galenicals. Various other arguments are put forward in the petition, including a recital of the comparative failure of the home-made galenicals scheme in Hamburg, and the petition concludes with a reference to the enormous export business done in certain preparations by manufactories, and says that in the event of the proposal becoming law, there would be a special danger in the possibility that its provisions might be adopted by foreign countries. This would not only affect the export of galenicals, but would have a detrimental influence on the whole German pharmaceutical chemical-industry of which the country is proud. It is now realised that the Government, which formulated the proposal for the pharmacists' benefit, is faced by a situation which it certainly never anticipated, as the interests involved lie to a great extent outside the realm covered by the name-plate of a pharmacist.

South African News.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondents.)

Cape Colony.

THE CHEMISTS' REGISTER.—Licences have been issued authorising Mr. H. C. V. Gardener, chemist and druggist (Great Britain), and Mr. J. W. Cross, chemist and druggist (Colonial Pharmacy Board certificate), to practise as chemists and druggists.

PERSONAL.—Mr. Stanley W. Hollis, U.S.A. Consul at Lourenço Marques for many years, sailed for England on August 31. American trade in Portuguese South-East Africa is indebted in no small degree to his help and advice, which will be missed by his countrymen who seek business in that locality. Mr. Hollis has been appointed Consul at Dundee, Scotland.—Mr. Samuel Lee, of Messrs. Martin Elgar, Ltd., left for England on August 29 in the s.s. *Gascon*.

Rhodesia.

PRACTISING WITHOUT LICENCE.—At Wankie Police Court on August 21, Henry Hutchinson, medical practitioner, was fined 5*l.* for practising without a licence. Accused, who had resigned his position as medical officer to the Wankie Colliery, stated that he did not expect the police to take action pending the result of correspondence between him and the Medical Board.

Colonial Presidents.

MR. T. L. DRÉGE, President of the South African Pharmaceutical Association, is a member of an old Huguenot family.

His parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Drège, were German, and went out to South Africa nearly sixty years ago and settled in Cape Colony. They resided at Paarl, and their son, Mr. T. L. Drège, was born in 1863. For many years Mr. C. F. Drège had a pharmacy in Port Elizabeth; he was a botanist and an entomologist as well as a pharmacist; indeed, the passion for natural history runs in the family, for his brother, Mr. T. F. Drège, was a well-known botanist in the early days of Cape Colony, and Mr. T. L. Drège, the subject of the present note, has devoted a great deal of his time to the study of Cape fauna and flora. Mr.



MR. T. L. DRÉGE.

Drège was apprenticed in 1863 to Mr. Carl Räuper, Hamburg, but in 1871, at the end of the Franco-German war, he returned to South Africa and obtained a situation with Messrs. Wentzel & Schleswig, Cape Town, and later with Mr. Julius Wockes. Then he returned to Hamburg in order to pass his

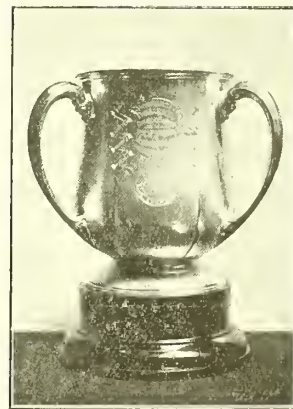
examination as chemist's assistant, and having done this went back to the Cape and passed his examination as chemist and druggist. He then became a partner with Mr. E. A. Martianssen, Port Elizabeth. This position he gave up in 1878, as he desired to study medicine, and he came to Europe again, studying at Leipzig and Edinburgh Universities. The death of his old partner compelled his return to Port Elizabeth, when he took over the business and has carried it on since. Mr. Drège is a member of the Port Elizabeth Town Council, as well as a member of the Royal Society of South Africa and of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science.

Colonial and Foreign News.

THE FIRST MUNICIPAL PHARMACY was recently opened in St. Petersburg, and is intended to provide medicines to the poorer classes at lower charges than those stated in the medicinal tariff. Attached to the pharmacy is a large drug dépôt as well as a laboratory for the analysis of drugs. The rules regulating the granting of concessions for opening new pharmacies in Russia have been somewhat altered, and preference is no longer given to businesses owned by pharmacists, but the concessions are to be granted to corporations, such as municipal, government, and district bodies, and in the event of corporations or private organisations and pharmacists claiming a concession the former will be preferred. Pharmacists who have been or are owners or partners of a business are not qualified to compete.

SPAIN'S WAR.—The Spanish now seem to have decided to take up the Riff war in earnest (writes a correspondent). Travelling back from Madrid to France, I passed several military trains—infantry, cavalry, and artillery. Everybody seems to be coming forward, distributions of money, cigarettes, etc., being made to soldiers at stations by well-wishers. Queen Victoria is the head of the Junta for distributing succour to wounded men, widows and orphans (I fancy it is Maria Christina and her helpers who do the real work), and all classes are assisting. Among minor incidents may be noted the initiative of the pharmacists of San-Lucar de Barrameda, in Southern Spain, whither the wounded are shipped, who formed themselves into a deputation and waited on the Alcalde (mayor of the town) to offer their services as aids to the Army Medical Corps at the neighbouring hospital of Bonanza, whither the sick and wounded of the campaign are being transported. The pharmaceutical arrangements for the Riff war seem (like those of the Boer war) a doubtful quantity.

A **LOVING CUP** has recently been presented by Mr. N. H. Martin, F.R.S.E., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, of which Mr. Martin is an honorary member. The cup is a handsome specimen of the English silversmith's work, as may be seen from the small engraving that is here given. It bears the following inscription: "Presented to the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, in loving remembrance of English leaders in pharmacy, by N. H. Martin, Hon. Mem. May, 1909." At the sides of the shield are scrolls bearing the names (left) of Proctor, Parrish, and Maisch (who were professors of the College), and on the right-hand side Brady, Deane, and Reynolds, each of whom was an honorary member of the Philadelphia College. These two triumvirates of eminent pharmacists are connected with the name of Ebert, who linked American and British pharmacy by his visit to this country in 1867 when he attended the British Pharmaceutical Conference at Dundee, of which Mr. Henry Deane was the President. Mr. Martin went to Mr. Deane's at Clapham a year later, and Ebert's name thus became familiar to him, while later he came to know him intimately.



Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Adjustable Scales.—Recently at Basingstoke, in an action under the Weights and Measures Act against the International Tea Stores, Ltd., for the use of unjust scales, Mr. C. H. Kirby, of Neve, Beck & Kirby, who defended, in cross-examining the inspector elicited the fact that the scales in question (a price-computing spring-balance) were furnished with a screw balancing-adjustment, and that he (the inspector) did not use the adjustment before testing the scales. Witness dissented from Mr. Kirby's suggestion that it was his duty to adjust the scales before testing them, whereupon Mr. Kirby submitted to the Bench that the question of the inspector's obligation to adjust such scales before testing arises under the decision in London and North-Western Railway v. Richards (26 J.P. 181 and 5 L.T. 792), where the contention was upheld. Mr. Kirby also contended that under Regulation 12 the inspector was bound either to obliterate the stamp on the balance or to leave with the trader a notice calling on him to have the instrument corrected within a stated period as a condition precedent to a prosecution.—The Magistrates considered that a case had been proved, but it was trivial, and dismissed the summons on payment of half a guinea costs.

Aspirin Patent in U.S.A.—The Hon. A. L. Sanborn, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, of the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, gave his decision last month in the action by the Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co. against Edward A. Krauthorst, in respect to the infringement of the Hoffman patent, No. 644,077 of February 22, 1900, covering the production of aspirin, otherwise known as acetyl salicylic acid. It was contended, on behalf of the complainant company, that previous to the Hoffman patent acetyl salicylic acid had not been obtained free from impurities, while by the Hoffman process a pure body was obtained, and this contention was upheld by Judge Sanborn, who said that while the discoveries of von Gilm, Kraut, and others were known for many years before 1898 (when Hoffman applied for his patent in U.S.A.) no extensive practical use was made of them, while the patented product went into immediate use, and so continues on a large scale. Kraut's product, he continued, "was not beneficially capable of performing the function of a patented article, while Hoffman was the first to make a successful one. He took a comparatively worthless substance and changed it into a valuable one. It was he, and not Kraut or the other famous chemists of the prior art, who gave to the world this valuable remedy." The Judge proceeded to quote U.S.A. decisions in proof that the law was with the complainant, and, referring to the aspirin action in London (*Bayer v. Von Heyden, C. & D.*, July 15, 1905, p. 81), said: "An English patent on the Hoffman invention was taken out by one Newton, December 22, 1898. In 1905 an infringement suit was heard in the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice before Mr. Justice Joyce and resulted in the patent being declared void for anticipation. From the evidence in that case the Court found that 'The crystalline mass is substantially acetyl salicylic acid. Almost the whole of it is the compound acetyl salicylic acid completely formed. For practical purposes the whole may be taken to be, and be used as, acetyl salicylic acid. Its general and therapeutical characteristics are the same as those of pure salicylic acid.' This finding is contrary to the evidence in this case, and is substantially contradicted by all of defendant's experts. Even if the proof in both cases were the same, the decision would not be a strong authority by reason of the differences in the patent system of the two countries."

High Court Cases.

ISOLA GESELLSCHAFT, ETC., v. THERMOS, LTD.
In the Vacation Court, High Court of Justice, before Mr. Justice Neville, on September 22, Mr. Bramwell Davies, K.C., mentioned this case, which, he said, is an action against defendants for an injunction restraining them from issuing threats as to the plaintiff company. The defendants had now commenced an action against Isola, Ltd., a company formed here to act as the plaintiffs' agents. The motion therefore came to an end. The order on the motion would be to stay this action as to threats until the trial of the action of Thermos, Ltd., v. Isola, Ltd. Defendants' action against the plaintiffs was for infringement. His Lordship made an order accordingly.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CAMPHORATED OIL.

At Halifax on September 18, James H. Woodhead, grocer, Shelf, was fined 10s., and 18s. costs, for selling

camphorated oil deficient in camphor. Defendant stated that he sold it exactly as he received it from the manufacturers. The Chairman of the Bench said the public must be protected, and strongly advised defendant to recover the penalty from the manufacturers.

SWEET SPIRIT OF NITRE.

At Grimsby on September 15, two grocers, George W. Quarmby and Henry C. Rhodes, were summoned, under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, for selling sweet spirit of nitre below standard, Quarmby's sample being 50 per cent. deficient in ethyl nitrite, and Rhodes's being "a mixture of 75 per cent. of alcohol and 16 per cent. of ethyl nitrite." Rhodes produced his stock-bottle, and the Magistrate observed that it was labelled "Sweet nitre" very boldly, with the word "Elixir" beneath in small type. Doubtless, he said, the maker shielded himself behind that. As the preparation was a highly dangerous commodity for small shopkeepers to deal in, he advised defendants to have no more of it. This they promised, and the summonses were dismissed.

Pharmacy Act (Ireland).

COMPOUNDING PRESCRIPTIONS.

At Ballyshannon Petty Sessions on Thursday, September 16, Patrick Daniel Reavy, of the Medical Hall, Bundoran, was summoned, at the instance of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, for infringement of Section 30 of the 1875 Act by compounding a medical prescription. Captain Crosby, R.N., was Chairman of the Bench, which consisted of six other Justices. Mr. James Henry LL.D. (instructed by Messrs. Donnelly, solicitors, Belfast), appeared for the Society, and Mr. M. Maguire, solicitor, Ballyshannon, for the defendant. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. John McGlennon, inspector for the Society, that he received a prescription from Dr. Martin, Whitehead, co. Antrim, and on May 4 he went to the Medical Hall, Bundoran, and handed the prescription to Mr. J. J. O'Driscoll, who compounded it and gave him the bottle (produced) and the prescription in an envelope. The name on the label on the bottle was McMurray and on the envelope O'Shea. Witness stated in cross-examination that he was a sergeant in the Royal Irish Constabulary before becoming inspector for the Society. There was another young gentleman in the shop, whom he did not know, nor did he see Mr. Reavy in the shop. He understood that Mr. O'Shea, Mr. O'Driscoll, and Mr. McMurray were qualified chemists.—Mr. O'Driscoll then gave evidence and stated that he qualified as a pharmaceutical chemist on January 26 of this year, but he did not take charge of the Medical Hall, Bundoran, until May 3, the day before Mr. McGlennon had his prescription dispensed. Mr. Reavy's son was in the shop, and was an apprentice to the business. Continuing, witness stated that he ordered the medicines for the shop and signed some of the cheques. He was paid his salary monthly, lived at Mr. Reavy's house, opened the shop at 9 o'clock every morning, and made a return of the profits to Mr. Reavy. He had no instructions from anyone, as he knew his duties, and he obtained the position as a result of correspondence, which, however, he had not with him.—The only other witness was Constable Brady, who said he knew the Medical Hall, Bundoran, and frequently saw Mr. Reavy there.—Mr. Maguire asked the Bench to dismiss the case, as there was no evidence to show that Mr. Reavy had anything at all to do with the shop. Moreover, there was a qualified man in it for the purpose of compounding prescriptions.—Dr. Henry intimated that if the Magistrates dismissed the case he should ask them to state a case for a higher Court.—The Magistrates, having considered the matter, dismissed the summons and refused to state a case. On the application of Mr. Maguire, they allowed 20s. costs to the defendant.

Selling a Chemist's Business.

In the City of London Court, before Judge Rentoul, K.C., on Wednesday, September 22, Messrs. Berdoo & Fish, chemists' valuers and transfer agents, 35 Jewry Street, Aldgate, sued Messrs. Carver, Waite & Co., Ltd., in liquidation, chemists, 60 High Street, Stoke Newington, to recover 12l. 10s. as commission for the sale of their chemist's business at 60 High Street, Stoke Newington,

to Mr. Beck for 150*l.*, being 10 per cent. on the first 100*l.* and 5 per cent. on the remainder, as agreed with Mr. Rastall, defendants' solicitor. Mr. Barrett appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. Wardley for the defendants, and Mr. Coumbe for the third party who had been brought in—viz., Mr. Murray Rosenberg, 80 High Street, Stoke Newington.

Mr. Barrett explained that the defendants employed the plaintiffs to find a purchaser of their business, and agreed at first to pay them a commission of 5 per cent. on the first 100*l.* and 2½ per cent. on the remainder. That was afterwards doubled, and plaintiffs advertised the business in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. Plaintiffs introduced the business to a Mr. Beck, who ultimately bought it for 150*l.* after a great many negotiations. They had sent him orders to view certain other businesses, and Mr. Rosenberg had also approached Mr. Beck, but it was entirely owing to the plaintiffs' introduction that Mr. Beck ever was heard of. Rosenberg was allowed to sell it at 150*l.*, and obtained a reduction in the rent, and that was how he carried out the sale. The defendants had paid Rosenberg a commission, but it was clear that they would have to pay two commissions, as the plaintiffs were the real cause of the purchase.

Mr. Coumbe said his case was that Rosenberg was the effective cause of the sale, the man who really pulled off the deal, and therefore was entitled to the commission which he had received.

Mr. Barrett said that the defendants had only paid Rosenberg the commission on an indemnity against any claim from the plaintiffs. That showed clearly that the defendants thought the plaintiffs would make a claim.

Mr. Coumbe: No; it was an ordinary method of precaution.

Mr. Barrett observed that there were several cases in which it had been held that it was not necessary that the agent should be acting for the principal at the time of the completion of the transaction. Plaintiffs were clearly entitled to recover. Defendants were entitled to receive back the 10*l.* which they had paid to Rosenberg. Then Rosenberg would have a right of action against Beck for a *quantum meruit*.

Sidney Clarke, plaintiffs' clerk, said he carried out the matter on their behalf. They were offered a double commission to induce them to push the matter, and they did so. The price which they were authorised to ask for the goodwill and stock of the business was 350*l.*, and Mr. Beck thought that much too high. Then Mr. Beck told him later that Rosenberg had offered it to him for 150*l.* and obtained a reduction of rent. If they (plaintiffs) had been permitted to offer such terms they could have carried out the purchase quite easily with Beck.

Judge Rentoul said that the plaintiffs appeared to have done all the work, but a cleverer man in Mr. Rosenberg had come along and carried the deal through at a reduced price.

The Witness: That is just what it comes to.

Judge Rentoul said, that being so, surely the plaintiffs' right to be paid was incontestable.

The witness added that he thought 350*l.* was a very good price for the business and stock. The price came down by more than one half.

Judge Rentoul: Does not nearly everybody tell you that the business is too high priced at first?

The Witness: Not always. It was good value at 350*l.*

Judge Rentoul said that the percentage as commission for the sale of the business was rather high because plaintiffs probably only effected one sale in thirty or forty endeavours. They had to make many introductions. The man who set the thing going was the one who was entitled to the commission unless there was a clear and clean break-off. There were lots of cases on that point.

Mr. Fish, one of the plaintiffs, said that Beck had suggested that Rosenberg and he should divide the commission. Witness was willing, but Rosenberg refused.

Mr. A. W. Beck, the purchaser, said that he first heard of the business through an advertisement in the columns of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*. He got an order to view from the plaintiffs and a letter from Rosenberg. As Rosenberg offered him the business at 150*l.* he closed and bought it, getting, too, a reduction of the rent. The negotiations came to a dead close with the plaintiffs when

he found they would not reduce their terms lower than 200*l.* Had it not been for Rosenberg he would never have bought the business.

Judge Rentoul: If the plaintiffs had offered you the business at 150*l.* you would have finished through them.

Mr. Wardley: But they never did.

Judge Rentoul: They never had the power.

The witness in cross-examination said that the reduction in the rent was the deciding factor very largely in his mind.

Judge Rentoul: Were not the defendants making fools of the plaintiffs by giving Rosenberg permission to sell at 150*l.*?

Mr. Coumbe: The plaintiffs should have "bucked up" and got the reduction themselves.

Mr. Wardley said that the business was put into the market because it was not flourishing. It was not enough for the plaintiffs to bring the parties together. The plaintiffs must be the *causa causans*. To be the *sine qua non* was not sufficient. As a matter of fact, the defendants' business was in liquidation when Beck purchased. All he bought for his 150*l.* was the stock and fixtures—not the business, because the goodwill had gone. Rosenberg really sold the wreckage at the reduced price.

Mr. Carver said they decided to sell the stock and fixtures by auction. That showed they did not sell the goodwill, as the goodwill of a chemist's business could not be sold by auction. It was the liquidator who sold the stock for the 150*l.* The capital of the company was 1,000*l.*

Mr. Rastall having been called.

Mr. Rosenberg said that the 10*l.* had been paid to him as his due without any condition attached, as suggested, in the shape of an indemnity. He got into communication with Mr. Beck solely through the advertisement in the *C. & D.* which he inserted.

Judge Rentoul, in giving judgment, said in the early part of the case he thought that the plaintiffs did the work right through and that a more energetic man in Mr. Rosenberg thrust himself into the matter, persuading the sellers to agree to lower terms. The case assumed a totally different aspect as it went on. It was now clear that the transaction was carried out (after it had lapsed by the plaintiffs) by Mr. Rosenberg. Judgment must be given for the defendants. As, however, the defendants did not warn the plaintiffs off in a clear and full way, which probably led to the bringing of that action, under the circumstances the defendants would be allowed no costs.

Mr. Coumbe asked for the third party's costs against the defendants.

Mr. Wardley asked for the defendants' costs against Rosenberg.

Judge Rentoul said that when that sort of thing was beginning he had better escape; and (laughing heartily) he retired.

Bankruptcy Reports.

Re EDWIN WALKDEN, Rotherham, trading as a Druggist.—The first meeting of the creditors of this debtor was held at the Official Receiver's office, Sheffield, on September 22. The debtor formerly carried on business at 129 Ferham Road, Holmes, Rotherham, and attributes his failure to depression in trade, shortness of capital, sickness of family, and high rent of shop. His liabilities are 126*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*, and his assets 25*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* He commenced business in June 1907 with 100*l.* capital, of which he borrowed 50*l.* Before filing his petition he endeavoured to make arrangements with his creditors. As no creditors attended the meeting, the matter remains in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Re PAX TRADING CO., 30 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.—The partners in this concern were Edward W. Lewis, John Clement Phillips, and Henry D. Harrod. A receiving order was made against the company on September 8, at the London Bankruptcy Court, and on September 20 the first meeting of creditors was held before Mr. Walter Boyle, Assistant Official Receiver. The business was started in July 1908 by Lewis and Phillips, for the sale of patent medicines, and Harrod subsequently paid 100*l.* for one-third share of the business. An arrangement was made to pay a share of the profits to the inventor of certain pills and grape salt, after the cost of advertising had been provided for, but no profits were actually made. The business was carried on jointly by

Lewis and Phillips until last April, and since then the former had had sole control, while Harrod had merely kept the books. The business had been closed down. No statement of affairs was filed, but the liabilities attaching to the business were estimated at 250*l.*, and the chief assets were the stock, etc., valued at 30*l.*, book-debts amounting to 80*l.* (the realisable value of which is doubtful), and 250 shares in a company, to which there is no present value. The failure was attributed to want of capital and bad debts. No definite offer was submitted to the meeting, and as it was stated that the best offer received for the stock, etc., was not more than sufficient to cover the landlord's claim of 6*l.* 5*s.* for distrainable rent, a resolution was passed for the Official Receiver to apply in due course for an order of adjudication, and thereunder to administer the case in bankruptcy. The public examination of the debtors is appointed for October 29.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

MOIR, J. H., and PALMER, S., Newhall, medical practitioners, under the style of Moir & Palmer.

MOSLEY, J. H., and MOSLEY, E. W., Nottingham, botanic-beer manufacturers, etc., under the style of Hough & Co.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDERS.

ADAMSON, JAMES WEEDEN WOODHAMS, Lee-on-Solent, Hants, doctor of medicine.

KILLICK, CHARLES ROWE, Williton, Somerset, medical practitioner.

ADJUDICATIONS.

ORMSBY, JOHN PATRICK, Dover, doctor of medicine.

PRICE, JOHN THOMAS, Llansawel, Carmarthenshire, physician and surgeon.

RUST, ARTHUR BERNARD WILLS, Ashford and Staines, Middlesex, dental surgeon.

SMITH, THOMAS EDWARD, Littleborough, Lancs, mineral-water manufacturer.

Liquidation.

SHARON CHEMICAL CO., LTD.—Meeting at the offices of Messrs. Watson, Sowter & Co., 25 Irongate, Derby, on Tuesday, September 28, at 12 noon.

Deeds of Arrangement.

LETTS, STANFORD, Ivy House, Bucknall Road, Hanley, Staffs, Drysalter.—Trustee, R. E. Clark, Albion Street, Hanley. Dated September 15; filed September 20. Liabilities unsecured, 396*l.*; estimated net assets, 410*l.*

ROBERTSON, GEORGE SMITH BIRRELL, 210 St. George's Road, Bolton, Pharmacist.—Trustee, J. J. Wicks, 22 Laburnum Road, Liscard. Dated September 14; filed September 18. Secured creditors, 40*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 390*l.*; estimated net assets, 347*l.*. Among the creditors are Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool.

HOARE, WILLIAM RICHARD, 8 North Avenue, West Ealing, late 6 Railway Place, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. Chemist.—Assignment upon trust to secure the payment of a composition of 6*s.* 8*d.* in the pound on September 19, 1909. Trustee, A. Willmott, 14 Old Jewry Chambers, London, E.C. Dated September 16; filed September 17. Secured creditors, 750*l.*; liabilities unsecured, 516*l.*; estimated net assets, 250*l.*. Among the creditors are: Butler & Crisp (78*l.*); T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King (53*l.*); J. Timpson & Co., Ltd. (10*l.*); Warrick Bros. (14*l.*); Parke, Davis & Co. (12*l.*); Edwards Bros. (11*l.*); F. Schutze & Co. (21*l.*); S. Maw, Son & Sons (17*l.*); Bartlett Hooper & Co. (16*l.*); F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. (11*l.*); A. Bishop, Ltd. (18*l.*); Berdoe & Fish (22*l.*).

New Companies and Company News.

THERMOS-AKTIEGESELLSCHAFT.—Registered in Germany, with capital of 1,000,000 marks, in shares of 1,000 marks each. British address, 85 Crowland Road, South Tottenham, where F. Metscher is authorised to accept service.

PHOENIX CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of T. Byrnie and F. Reynolds, aerated water manufacturers, 6 Empress Place, Dublin. T. Byrnie and F. Reynolds are the first directors. R.O., 6 Empress Place, Dublin.

LIVERPOOL TEETH AID ASSOCIATION, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. The first subscribers are T. Blake-

borough, 62 Dale Street, Liverpool, advertising manager, and H. G. Anderson, 17 Longview Avenue, Liscard, Cheshire, clerk. R.O., 12 James Street, Liverpool.

PURIFOL COMPOUNDS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 4,000*l.* Objects: To carry on the business of pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists and druggists, etc., and to adopt an agreement with E. Terraneau and H. J. Weston. The first directors are C. W. Ramsay, E. M. Bovill, and H. J. Weston. R.O., 219 Gresham House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

F. E. YORKE, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 200*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturing, wholesale and retail pharmaceutical, and analytical chemists and druggists, dispensers and drysalers, etc. The first directors are F. E. Yorke, Tunstall; J. V. Yorke, Bank Chambers, Tunstall, architect; and R. Wilson, M.P.S., Tunstall. R.O., 105A High Street, Tunstall, Staffs.

STRENATONE CO., LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in patent and proprietary medicines, etc. The first directors are A. E. Frey, 2 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C., insurance broker, and H. P. Whall, 482 Mansion House Chambers, E.C., gentleman. R.O., 2 Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

CORY BROTHERS (SURGICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS), LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of manufacturers of and dealers in surgical, dental, medical, and scientific instruments, etc. The first subscribers are R. F. Dennis, 109 Castleton Road, Goodmayes, Ilford, surgical-instrument dealer and manufacturer, and H. Rose, Highbury, N., salesman.

BELSHERS, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 500*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by H. E. Belsher at 594 Bloxwich Road, Leamore, and 109A Hollyhedge Lane, both in Walsall, and to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drug-store keepers, drysalers, opticians, etc. The first directors are H. E. Belsher, Bloxwich, chemist, and Miss E. A. Belsher, Bloxwich. R.O., 109A Hollyhedge Lane, Walsall, Staffs.

ANDREW JACKSON, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 12,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of oil and tallow refiners, manufacturers of soap, grease, lard, and margarine, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists, etc. The subscribers are J. Bardsley, Accrington, analytical chemist, and C. J. Whittaker, Lytham, engineer. R.O., Albert Oil-works, Stocks Street, Chetham, Manchester.

LAVEX, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the undertaking of Lavex, Ltd., with certain trade-marks and secret processes, and to carry on the business of soap manufacturers, pharmaceutical, manufacturing, and general chemists, etc. The subscribers are W. Donnet, 70 High Street, Lambeth, S.E., manufacturer; A. F. Smith, 44 East India Road, Poplar, laundry proprietor; H. A. Lay, 51 Highgate Hill, N., laundry proprietor. R.O., 70 High Street, Lambeth, S.E.

BRITISH DYEWOOD AND CHEMICAL CO. (LIMITED AND REDUCED).—A petition has been presented to the Court of Session, Edinburgh, to confirm the resolution of the company to reduce its capital from 570,000*l.* to 361,000*l.*

SADLER & CO., LTD., MIDDLESBROUGH.—At the annual meeting on September 20, Sir Samuel Sadler, who presided, said the demand for benzol had not grown to the extent anticipated, though the company was selling more every month for motor-purposes. The demand for chemicals had greatly increased owing to the improvement in the textile industries of Lancashire and Yorkshire. The report, as published in the *C. & D.* last week, was adopted.

HENRY HODDER & CO., LTD.—The annual report of this company, which carries on business at Bristol, has just been issued. The report states that the prevailing depression in local trade still adversely affects the company's business. The profits earned during the year have been 2,217*l.* 1*s.*, which, with a balance brought forward from last year, makes the sum of 2,260*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.* An interim dividend of 3 per cent. has already been paid, and the directors recommend a further dividend at the same rate, making 6 per cent. for the year, leaving a carry-over of 340*l.* 5*s.* From the accounts it appears that the gross profit of the business was 15,159*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.*, and that salaries and wages amounted to 8,209*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* The company owns freehold land and buildings valued at 14,283*l.* 10*s.* 1*d.*, while the plant, goodwill, etc., stands at 22,055*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.*

MORTGAGES AND CHARGES.—Bryan & Spedding, Ltd., have filed at Somerset House particulars of a debenture to secure 600*l.* and held by D. A. Brynn, 48 Deansgate, Manchester.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.—Springfield Chemical Co., Ltd. G. H. Turner, C.A., Arcade Chambers, Wigan, under powers contained in debentures dated February 8, 1908.

Births.

ALLISON.—At 39 Mountain View, Cockermouth, on September 14, the wife of J. W. W. Allison, of a son.

HEWLETT.—At "Kenilworth," Shortlands, on September 20, the wife of Vivian C. Hewlett, Ph.C. (35-42, Charlotte Street, E.C.), of a son.

HYMANS.—At Cricklewood, London, N.W., on September 22, the wife of Herbert Hymans, of a son.

Marriages.

EVANS—KINGHAM.—At Farnham Parish Church, on September 16, by the Rev. Canon Cunningham assisted by the Rev. Sir Charles Shaw, Bart., Daniel Thomas Evans, J.P., chemist and druggist, 1 High Street, Margate, and Harbour Street, Ramsgate, and ex-Mayor of Margate, to Dorothy Constance, youngest daughter of Mr. R. Dixon Kingham, J.P., Summer Court, Farnham.

HASLETT—MONTGOMERY.—At Sunnybank, Strandtown, Belfast, on September 15, by the Rev. J. D. Lamont, ex-Vice-President of the Irish Methodist Conference, assisted by the Rev. Alexander Egan, Knock Methodist Church, Horace Reginald Haslett (Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, wholesale druggists, Belfast), younger son of the late Sir Jas. Haslett, M.P., to Ida Violet, daughter of Mr. H. H. Montgomery, Belfast.

SMITH—BARLOW.—At the Parish Church, East Retford, on September 23, by the Rev. J. T. Mumford, Rowland Smith, chemist and aerated-water manufacturer, to Hilda Annie, younger daughter of the late Mr. Wm. Barlow, of Retford and Sheffield.

WATSON—JENKINS.—At St. George's, Brondesbury, N.W., on September 21, by the Rev. C. B. H. Macpherson, M.A., P. J. J. Watson, of Palmer's Green, N., to Emily F. A., eldest daughter of Mr. H. Jenkins, M.P.S. (of Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), 137 Willesden Lane, N.W.

Deaths.

BARKER.—The death is reported of Mr. James Herbert Bond Barker, eldest son of Mr. Robert Barker, chemist and druggist, aged forty. Deceased, who started in business at his native town, Mold, went later to Over, Cheshire, and finally to Lane End, Buckley.

BURRUS.—At Postland, on September 5, Mr. Robert William Burrus, chemist and druggist, late of Whittlesea, Cambs, aged eighty-eight. Mr. Burrus served his apprenticeship with Mr. Smith, Wisbech, and afterwards acquired the business of Mr. Wing at Whittlesea, now held by Mr. Major Sharpley, chemist and druggist. On retiring Mr. Burrus took up the managership of the local branch of Gurney & Co.'s bank. He was a Chairman of the old School Board.

NOSWORTHY.—On September 21, at Bournemouth, Percy French, younger son of Mr. Robert Nosworthy, Ph.C., formerly of Clapham Road, S.W., aged thirty-two.

ROSS.—By the death at Lancaster of the Rev. H. Ross, a link between the present and a former generation of chemists has been severed. He was the son of Mr. Stephen Ross, chemist, Cheapside, Lancaster, a scholarly gentleman to whom were indebted the school of scientists who emanated from Lancaster, and included Sir Edward Frankland, K.C.B., Sir William Turner, and others. Mr. Henry Ross served his apprenticeship with his father, and was on his way to Ceylon to take up an appointment when the vessel had to put into Mauritius. There he met and married Miss Amelia Rachel, second daughter of the Rev. John G. Richard, who was Seamen's Chaplain there. Mr. Ross proceeded to Holy Orders, and held appointments at Mauritius and in Australia, having charge of the first bush parish at Gunning, N.S.W. Returning to England in the 'seventies he held curacies and later the living of Dolphinholme. He was in his seventy-sixth year.

SCOTT.—At Hirst, on September 18, Mr. James Weir Scott, chemist and druggist (formerly of Edinburgh), aged thirty-two.

WALKER.—At Dormansland, Surrey, on September 21, Daphne Grace, the only and beloved child of Dr. and Mrs. Davey Walker, and granddaughter of Mr. Horatio Bolton, Ph.C., and Mr. Henry Walker (publisher of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST), aged two years and seven months.

WALLIS.—On August 26, Mr. Charles James Boyd Wallis, chemist and druggist, 21 St. James Road, Upper Tooting Park, London, S.W.

Recent Wills.

The dates in parentheses refer to the issues of "The Chemist and Druggist" in which the deaths of the testators were reported.

MR. JOHN CASTELL-EVANS, F.I.C., F.C.S., 4 Ranelagh Gardens, Ilford, left estate valued for probate at 191*l.* 4*s.* (C. & D., May 22, p. 777).

MR. JOHN HENRY CORY, chemist and druggist, The Mall, Newport, Isle of Wight, left estate of the gross value of 863*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* (C. & D., July 24, p. 112).

MR. JOHN TATLOCK, analytical chemist, 13 Park Grove West, Glasgow, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at 18,627*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, of which his business interests amount to 11,980*l.* (C. & D., July 24, p. 112).

MR. SAMPSON KNOTT REYNOLDS, 59 Avenue Road, Southend-on-Sea, senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Reynolds & Sellers, spice, shellac, and drug brokers, of 9 Mincing Lane, London, E.C., left estate valued at 914*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* gross, with net personalty 802*l.* 9*s.* (C. & D., August 7, p. 256).

Business Changes.

THE ILFORD DRUG-STORES are opening at 52 Ilford Lane, Ilford.

MR. H. V. BAYNES, chemist, has purchased Mr. Gibb's business at Market Street, Margate.

MR. VICTOR J. WOOLLS has opened a new pharmacy at 126 North Down Road, Cliftonville, Margate.

MESSRS. BRIGGS & Co., chemists, Walthamstow, are opening a new branch in Hoe Street, Walthamstow.

MR. J. C. ARNFIELD, Lower Hillgate, Stockport, has converted his business into a private limited company as from March 31, under the title J. C. Arnfield & Sons, Ltd.

MR. PICTON, late of Thornton Heath, has just opened a branch business at High Street, Margate, in conjunction with the one at King Street, Margate, under the name of Lloyd's Drug-stores.

Personalities.

ALDERMAN HORACE EASTWOOD, chemist and druggist, Nelson, Lancs, was the subject of an appreciative sketch, with portrait, in last week's "Methodist Recorder."

MR. J. B. SHATTOCKS, chemist and druggist, Prospect Street, Lancaster, is a delegate from Lancaster to the National Traders' Federation held at Liverpool this week.

COUNCILLOR A. F. BARNARD (Barnard & Sons, Columbia Road, N.E.), the Mayor of Bethnal Green, on September 20 laid the foundation-stone of the new municipal buildings for the borough.

MR. ALEXANDER CATTO, chemist and druggist, was entertained by his friends at Woodford previous to his leaving to take over a business at Fyvie, Aberdeenshire. In the course of the evening Mr. Catto was presented with a travelling bag.

MR. R. A. DIBDIN, son of Mr. W. J. Dibdin, F.I.C., F.C.S., formerly chemist to the London County Council, is stated to have discovered the secret of the fine tone of Cremona violins. What it is he does not say, except that he makes the "dull spots" in the wood equal to the rest, and "the secret does not lie in the varnish."

MESSRS. HEINRICH AND T. FRITZSCHE, of Messrs. Schimmel & Co., Leipsic, accompanied by Mr. H. Breitenstein, their London manager, leave early in October for a business and pleasure trip to the Far East and Australasia. They hope to return about the middle of next year. The actual distillation of certain essential oils at their sources will be studied by the party. Mr. N. Worth will be in charge of the London offices at 27 Mining Lane, E.C., during Mr. Breitenstein's absence.

MR. E. J. BOAKE, Mr. F. G. Adair Roberts, and Mr. A. Boake, directors of Messrs. A. Boake, Roberts & Co., Ltd., chemical manufacturers, Stratford, claimed tenement votes at the West Ham Revision Court. Mr. Roberts's claim was withdrawn, as his place of abode is more than seven miles from the borough, but the Revising Barrister granted the other claims. The claims were in respect to rooms on the company's premises for which applicants pay rent, the tenancy having been granted at a board meeting of the company.

MR. STUART M. HENDRY, of Johannesburg, who has been home on holiday this summer, sailed by the s.s. *Runic* from Liverpool on Thursday, September 23. Mr. Hendry was formerly Secretary of the Pharmaceutical Society of the Transvaal, and is one of the most popular of the younger pharmacists of the Rand. He is manager of one of the branches of Messrs. Lennan, Ltd., and speaks well of the future of the Colony. As to pharmacy, he considers that it will be self-supporting, so far as service is concerned, as the provision for apprentices is improving and their number growing, so that in future years there will not be the demand for assistants from home that there is at present.

MR. HENRY S. WELLCOME has, in connection with the International Press Conference being held in London this week, presented each member with a handsome volume of 352 pages, entitled "The Evolution of Journalism, Etcetera." The book is a well-illustrated production, dealing first with some ancient chronicles and then with "some famous London journals and their editors." The second part of the book begins with "The Evolution of Weapons in the Battle of Life," and includes an account of the historical exhibition of rare and curious objects relating to medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, and allied science, organised by Mr. Wellcome and to be held in London in 1913, as well as particulars of B. W. & Co. manufactures.

SIR T. E. THORPE, C.B., F.R.S., principal chemist of the Government Laboratory, has been interviewed by a representative of the "Evening News," who speaks of him as "Sir Edward." To the interviewer he stated that the laboratory is the best-equipped of its kind in the world—foreign visitors come to inspect it from all parts, and are loud in their praises. Our contemporary states that "on his retirement from his present position, Sir Edward will take up the Professorship of Chemistry at the Royal College of Science, a post he occupied some years ago." In addition to succeeding Professor Tilden, Sir Thomas is, we understand, to become Dean of the College. Who will be his successor at the Government Laboratory has not yet been made public.

Trade Notes.

FORMAMINT SUBSTITUTES.—In this matter we last week anticipated the manufacturers' advertisement, which is inserted in this issue.

LIST OF CHEMICAL SYNONYMS.—Messrs. Reitmeyer & Co., 63 Crutched Friars, London, E.C., have just published a list of chemical synonyms, which is on the whole well done, and we have no doubt that their customers will appreciate its value in daily use. Those who desire a copy may write to the firm.

A MIOL PAMPHLET.—The Miol Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 82 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E., have just published a forty-eight page pamphlet in regard to "Miol," which is making steady headway in public favour, as well as in medical esteem—facts which are emphasised by the three-dozen pages of testimonials which are included with the pamphlet.

"VAPORITE" is a well-proved soil insecticide which has a steady sale, and the Vaporite-Strawson Co., Ltd., Spencer House, South Place, London, E.C., invite chemists to apply to them for price-list and trade terms. This especially appeals to chemists who cultivate, or wish to cultivate, the agri-horticultural trade.

THE ERASMIC Co., LTD., Warrington, publish in our advertisement pages the names of the prize-winners in their window display and shaving-stick competitions. Messrs. Shirtliffe & Co., Shepherd's Bush, are the first prize (50l.) winners in the former, and Mr. T. Trapnell, Weston-super-Mare, gets the first prize (10l.) in the latter.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the Protected List in September are: Allenburys' risks; Barnett's additional preparations; Carlton's laxative pills; Evans, Gadd & Co.'s Thymo-Antiseptic; Grossmith's additional preparations; Icilm additional preparations; Niticide shampoo Rishi; Unical Head-ache Eau-de-Cologne; Woolley's Jeecevol.

LACTATED-IRON TABLETS.—Messrs. Arthur H. Cox & Co., Ltd., Brighton, have sent us samples of their latest tablet product—lactated iron tablets. It is a combination of lactic-acid bacilli and iron, which is intended for use in the treatment of anæmia. It is stated that the iron is more readily absorbed when administered along with lactic-acid bacilli. Lactated-iron tablets are put up in small tubes containing seven tablets, and eight tubes are enclosed in a metal case. The dose of the tablets is one three times daily, after meals.

CHEMISTS who stock picture postcards will be interested in the new series of "Picture-Puzzle Postcards," which have been introduced by Messrs. Raphael Tuck & Sons, Ltd., Moorfields, London, E.C. They are a cheap and clever adaptation of the Royal "Zag-Zaw," and as the contents of a card form a game for scoring on progressive whist lines, they promise to give many evenings of pleasure to old and young. The cards are sent out in series of six (comprising allied subjects), and the object is to give six persons each the bits of one of a series, the competitor scoring who builds up a card quickest.

HUTCHINSON'S HEFTBAND is an antiseptic adhesive bandage of pure rubber, spread on specially woven canvas. Its distinctive features are pliability and modified tenacity. Although strong in texture the band is readily moulded to bodily contours since it is much thinner than ordinary rubber plaster; further its self-adhesive powers are sufficient to hold the dressing in position, but not to re-open the wound during its removal. The rolls of about 7 yards are put up in neat cartons in various widths, from $\frac{3}{8}$ in. to 3 in., at prices varying from 3s. 7d. per doz. (for $\frac{3}{8}$ in.) and 4s. 8d. per doz. (for $\frac{1}{2}$ in.) to 28s. per doz. (3 in.). The Hutchinson Co., 70 Basinghall Street, London, E.C., place the band on the market.

CALENDARS FOR 1910.—Messrs. Ford, Shapland & Co., 6 Great Turnstile, London, W.C., include among their novelties for 1910 a calendar bookmark with a small half-tone picture and the year's calendar on one side, and the chemist's own advertisement on the other. We mention this first, as the form and size strike us as inducements to buy which will appeal to other pharmacists. Messrs. Ford, Shapland & Co. use half-tone engravings effectively in their calendars. We have examples of this in the small card folder, in purse calendars (with writing pages), and in an oblong ($3\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in.) booklet which contains three pictures and a calendar, besides the chemist's own advertisements. The last is a neat production which can be used all the year round. The octavo illustrated almanack is full of good matter except the four blank pages which the chemist may fill. The design of the front cover is good and pleasing.

WINTER STOCK.—We have this week examined in detail the various styles in which packed winter specialties are offered to the trade by Messrs. Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd., 48 Southwark Street, London, S.E. The cartons, labels, and showcards of the company's make of malt extract, malt and cod-liver oil, cod-liver oil emulsion, and petroleum emulsion show that all tastes have been catered for successfully. The many varieties of labels and cartons are sent out so that a chemist can adopt a particular style as his own brand, and his goods will

not clash with those of a neighbour. The showcards which have been recently introduced are in excellent taste, and are supplied free. They form useful adjuncts to the chemists' window-dressing, which in the next few months will consist mainly of such goods as have been enumerated. Those who have not settled on a brand of malt extract, malt and oil, or cod-liver oil emulsion should certainly obtain particulars of the W., L. & U. packings.

LIVERPOOL VIRUS FOR RATS.—Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool, send a reprint of a report on the use of this virus by Mr. J. McLauchlan Young, F.R.C.V.S., F.R.S.E., of the Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture. At a meeting of the committee of this College in January last complaints were received regarding a plague of rats on Deeside, with the result that Mr. Young was deputed to make trials of the remedies offered, and on the estates of Sir Thomas Burnett, ninety-three properties (*i.e.*, farms) were treated with the "Liverpool" virus, at an average cost of 11s. per farm—the lowest being 2s. 6d. and the highest 2l. 7s. 6d. The farmers have reported that as an exterminator "Liverpool" virus is a success, and that there was no case of sickness or death to any farm-stock, poultry, dogs, cats, etc., while the virus was doing its work on the rats. The report deals with other means of extermination, and it conclusively shows that the "Liverpool" virus does its duty well. Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., inform us that they are now bringing out a new size tin of the virus, ready baited, to retail at 6s.

ZOTOS, LTD., Raymond House, 32-34 Theobald's Road, London, W.C., have a group of sandwich-men parading



the West-end of London, and the advertisement of the sea-sickness and train-sickness remedy is, as will be noticed from the photograph, both naval and novel.

BALANCES FOR RETAIL CHEMISTS.—Messrs. Reynolds & Branson, Ltd., 14 Commercial Street, Leeds, having been so long identified with retail pharmacy as well as professional chemistry, have specialised in balances and weights, and they now offer the advantage of their experience to pharmacists. They publish a well illustrated descriptive catalogue of balances and weights, a copy of which will be sent to any CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST subscriber who applies to them for it. At the present juncture, when the 1907 regulations as to weights, measures, and weighing instruments come fully into force, it is interesting to note Messrs. Reynolds & Branson's experience with magnalium balances. Magnalium is an alloy of aluminium and magnesium, and, owing to its lightness and other good qualities, it is almost ideal for even the very best balances, some of which, they inform us, have been in use for years without needing repairs. They consider (and it is our own experience) that a delicate balance should always be in a case to avoid errors due to draught, uneven temperature, etc. The case which they supply with their magnalium dispensing balance No. 47 is a good example of adaptation to the pharmacist's requirements, the balance (Class B) being apart from the case and sliding into it, and the door of the case slides up and falls back on the top when the balance is being used. We note that the balance costs 30s. and the case (in mahogany) 8s. 6d.

Westminster Wisdom.

A Record of Parliamentary Progress.

THE DURATION OF THE SESSION.

There now appears to be no reasonable prospect of the Session being brought to a close before the first week in November. In regard to the general situation, although opinion varies from day to day with almost weathercock-like suddenness, the belief for the moment is that the Lords will pass the Budget, whatever course they may adopt in regard to the Irish Land Bill.

CHEMIST-COMPANY APPRENTICES IN IRELAND.

I am informed (writes our Parliamentary representative) that no further action has been taken in regard to the apprenticeship question arising out of the correspondence which recently took place between Mr. J. Horner Haslett, representing certain companies, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The matter rests with the Council of the Society's reply to the effect that if companies are brought under the Pharmacy Acts, and the penal provisions made applicable to them, the Council would be prepared to meet their wishes.

PATENT-MEDICINE DUTY.

Captain Craig returned to this subject in the House of Commons on Monday, September 20, when he put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer the question deferred from last week (*C. & D.*, p. 461)—*viz.*, whether he could state the total value of all medicines on which patent-medicine duty was paid, imported into the United Kingdom and manufactured in the United Kingdom, respectively, during the years 1906-7, 1907-8, and 1908-9.—Mr. Hobbhouse, replying for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, said his right hon. friend regretted that the information asked for was not available.

THE BUDGET.

As has already been stated in the *C. & D.*, it is the intention of the Government to secure the Committee stage of the remaining clauses of the Finance Bill during the present week. If this is to be accomplished it is improbable that the discussion upon the Schedules, which contain a great deal of matter of much importance, will take place until this issue has gone to press. During the last few days a number of new amendments have been placed upon the notice paper, and notably one by Mr. Watt to the Chancellor's amendment to Schedule 1; and Mr. Lloyd George is already proposing to insert words authorising

"the sale at any one time to one person of liquor in the following quantities, namely: (a) In the case of spirits, wine, or sweets in any quantity not less than two gallons, or not less than one dozen reputed quart bottles; and (b) in the case of beer or cider in any quantity not less than four and a-half gallons, or not less than two dozen reputed quart bottles; but not in any less quantities."

In this Mr. Watt proposes to leave out the words "one person of" and insert "a retailer of or wholesale dealer in." Mr. Watt, in another amendment which has just been placed on the paper, proposes to add at the end of the first schedule:

"A wholesale dealer who holds a retail licence, and a retail dealer who holds a wholesale licence, may sell the excisable liquor for which both licences are held to a consumer in any quantity."

The same member has given notice to add to the Chancellor's amendment to Schedule 1 the words: "A holder of a wholesale and retail licence may sell to a consumer in any quantity." Another new amendment put on the paper by Mr. Sloan proposes in Schedule 1 that "a person holding a retailer's off-licence must not supply gratuitously or otherwise any intoxicating liquor for consumption on the licensed premises."

INDECENT ADVERTISEMENTS AND GOODS.

We learn upon official authority that the final shape of the Departmental Bill which the Home Secretary proposes to introduce next Session relating to indecent publications and exhibitions is not yet settled, but that the question of indecent goods will come within the scope of the measure. In regard to this particular matter, it may be recalled that

the Departmental Committee presided over by Earl Beauchamp, believing that it would not be possible to prevent individuals from receiving advertisements of indecent articles and buying for themselves from abroad, considered that the only way to check the trade in such goods was by international arrangement, and they therefore recommend that the Foreign Office should be invited to ascertain the views of foreign Governments with regard to some international agreement being arrived at. It is the present intention of Mr. Herbert Gladstone to let newspaper gambling form the subject of a separate measure.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday, Mr. Alfred Mond put the following question to the President of the Board of Trade:

"Whether his attention has been directed to the fact that the following articles were included in the import list of the Board of Trade Returns among the articles classified as wholly or mainly manufactured—namely, tin, copper, zinc, pig-lead, quicksilver, indigo, barks for tanning, leather, skins and furs dressed, oilseed cake, paraffin wax, and stone slabs and marble rough hewn; and whether, in order to obtain a more accurate division of imports, these articles could be transferred to Schedule 2, raw materials or articles mainly manufactured."

Mr. Churchill replied that his hon. friend would remember that on April 24, 1907, he addressed a similar question to his right hon. friend the present Chancellor of the Exchequer. He was sending him a copy of that answer—(laughter)—to which he had nothing to add. (Renewed laughter.)

CLASSIFICATION OF IMPORTS.

Mr. Chiozza Money, in a question to the President of the Board of Trade on Wednesday, September 22, suggested certain alterations in the classification of goods imported, with a view to bringing out more clearly the country of manufacture. Mr. Churchill said, in reply, that a reclassification could not be confined to consignments from Germany; it could not be carried out completely even for Germany; and it would take no account of the manipulation in Germany of products originating elsewhere. The question of the countries to which imported goods should be accredited in the official trade accounts was fully considered last year by a Departmental Committee, of which Sir R. Giffen was chairman, who unanimously reported in favour of showing in the accounts the country from which the goods were consigned, irrespective of whether or not that country was the actual country of origin or manufacture.

Dental Notes.

By A Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

Neuralgia in the Tropics.

MR. LAUGHLIN, in describing such cases, says: "This is very common, especially among the white women. It usually begins with some dental trouble, but persists after the teeth have been cared for. Often a very slight operation upon the teeth was sufficient to start neuralgic pains which lasted for days." Pulv. acetanilidi co., in 5-grain doses every three hours, gives excellent results in treatment.

Action of Oxalic Acid on Tooth-tissue.

THE LATE DR. MILLER, when experimenting on the subject of wasting of tooth-tissue, found that oxalic acid acted on the enamel even more intensely than on the dentine. He suspended a tooth in a 2-per-cent. solution of oxalic acid, and found the enamel attacked in a few days in a very striking manner. The enamel had the appearance of having been worm-eaten, through its being dissolved into pits and channels. The dentine was not so greatly affected, even when a split tooth was used.

Sterilisation of the All-metal Syringe.

If the syringe is an all-metal one it may be sterilised by boiling. The piston, however, should be lubricated after sterilising to keep it in good order. For this purpose a drop of lysol may be smeared over the surface of the piston. Instead of boiling the syringe, it may be

kept in lysol, 10 to 20 per cent., until again required. Lang recommends a solution of formaldehyde (5 per cent.) with borax (3 per cent.).

Keeping Hypodermic Needles Aseptic.

THE HYPODERMIC NEEDLE may be sterilised separately from the syringe by immersing it in alcohol and then passing it over a spirit-flame. The alcohol burns out, leaving the needle aseptic and dry. Another method adopted by some dentists is to throw away the little wires, which are in all the needles, and dry out each needle with blasts of hot air from the chip-blower. Throwing away the wires is said to prolong the life of the needle.

Toothache Caused by Hunger or Constipation.

WHILE glancing over some old journals I came across the record of a case where a gentleman, recovering from typhoid fever, had painful sensations in two of his molar teeth whenever he became hungry. The pain was severe enough to prevent him sleeping, and instant relief followed introduction of food into the stomach. This case is much on the same lines as a patient I have at present, who, on the slightest sign of constipation or derangement of the bowels, suffers from neuralgia of the face. This neuralgia proceeds sometimes from the right upper molar teeth, sometimes from the upper left alveolus, where the molars had been extracted some years ago, at the patient's desire, when trying to get relief, and before he realised the cause of his toothache. A mild aperient is sufficient to cure the neuralgia.

Toothache-tinctures.

As a temporary remedy to ease the pain of toothache until the sufferer can get some more permanent cure, toothache-tinctures are extremely useful, and the following recipes may be found handy:

Spt. vini rect., chloroformi, et camphor.	...	...	aa	5ij.
Ol. earyophylli	...	...	...	5ss.—M.
Tr. cinchonæ	...	...	...	5ij.
Tr. myrrh.	...	...	...	5ij.
Tr. benzoin.	...	...	...	5j.
Gum. animi	...	...	...	5j.
Sacch. alb.	...	...	...	5ss.
Aquæ	...	...	...	5xij.—M.
Tr. myrrhæ	...	...	...	5ij.
Spt. camphor.	...	...	...	5j.
Tr. tolu.	...	...	...	5ss.—M.
Tr. pyrethri	...	...	...	5ij.
Opil	...	...	...	5ij.
Fol. tabaci	...	...	...	5ij.
Camphoræ	...	...	...	5j.
Tr. colchici	...	...	...	5j.
Spt. vini rect.	...	...	...	5xxx.
M. Ft. tinct.				

A WONDERFUL HAIR-OIL.—The Babu English of the native advertiser of medicinal proprietaries is a perpetual delight. A long handbill has been sent to us which extols the virtues of "Kayum's Hair-oil, or Raughan-i-Nayab." It is a "medicated" hair-oil which "keeps the brain cool, cures baldness, removes dizziness, debility of the brain, weakness of memory, shortsightedness, melancholia, vertigo, and other similar complaints." It is also a specific "for those that have suffered on account of excessive drink or other causes." The letters and testimonials include one to which is appended the name of a captain in the Indian Medical Service and chemical examiner. The captain has found the oil "a good remedy for vertigo and headache." A Nawab of Dacca certifies that the hair-oil is excellent for ladies "who get giddiness when they are in family way." It has kept the Nawab's head cool and "promotes growth" of his hair. The brains of a zamindar, of a dewan, a barrister, and a prince are kept cool by the use of this wonderful oil. Each testifies to that effect, while another Nawab finds that "it removes debility of the brain, softens the hair, and brings sleep." A Judge of the "Pridency Court of Small Causes" recommends it to gentlemen "who lead a sedentary life or have a good deal of brain work, as it is not only delightfully refreshing, but it has got admirable medical properties."

The Law of Weights and Measures as it Affects Pharmacists.

By H. Wippell Gadd, Barrister-at-Law.

IN view of the fact, to which attention has recently been called in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, that certain regulations made by the Board of Trade, under powers conferred by the Weights and Measures Act, 1904, come into force on October 1, 1909, a brief summary of the law concerning weighing and measuring instruments, with special reference to its incidence on pharmaceutical practice, may not be inopportune.

The regulation of instruments used for measuring length, capacity, and weight for purposes of trade has been the subject of many legislative enactments, but all previous statutes were repealed by the Act of 1878; and by this Act, as amended by the subsequent statutes of 1889, 1892, 1893, 1897, and 1904, all such matters are now governed.

The same weights and measures are to be used throughout the United Kingdom, the standards being a certain bronze bar and a certain platinum weight which were made after the destruction of the former imperial standards in the fire at the Houses of Parliament in the early part of the nineteenth century.

The bronze bar has inserted near to each end a gold plug or pin, and the distance between the centres of these plugs, when the temperature is at 62° F. and the bar is supported on bronze rollers placed under it in such a manner as best to avoid flexure of the bar, and to facilitate its free expansion and contraction from variations of temperature, is the legal standard measure of length, and is known as the imperial standard yard. From it all other measures of extension are ascertained.

The platinum weight is a cylinder with carefully rounded edges, so constructed that it can be lifted by means of an ivory fork. Its weight *in vacuo* is the imperial standard pound, and from it all other weights are ascertained. These standards are deposited in the Standards Department of the Board of Trade in the custody of the Warden of the Standards, and copies of them are kept at the Mint, Greenwich Observatory, Westminster Palace, and by the Royal Society.

A sixteenth part of the standard pound is an ounce, a sixteenth part of the ounce is a dram, and a seven-thousandth part of the standard pound is a grain. Four hundred and eighty grains make an ounce troy. A stone is fourteen pounds, a hundredweight eight stones, and a ton twenty hundredweights. All these weights, with the exception of the ounce troy, are *avoirdupois* weights.

The standard measure of capacity, from which all other measures of capacity are derived, is the gallon. The gallon contains ten standard pounds' weight of distilled water weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and the air at 62° F. and the barometer at thirty inches. The quart is a fourth part and the pint an eighth part of the gallon. Two gallons make a peck, eight gallons a bushel, eight bushels a quarter, and thirty-six bushels a chaldron. In using an imperial measure of capacity it must not be heaped, but must either be stricken with a round stick or roller, straight and of the same diameter from end to end, or, if the article sold cannot, from its size and shape, be conveniently stricken, must be filled in all parts as nearly to the level of the brim as the size and shape of the article will admit.

It is unlawful to conduct any trading operation which involves weighing or measuring, except by means of the imperial weights and measures or some multiple or part thereof, and no local or customary measures may be used. By the Act of 1897, however, special provision is made for the use of weights and measures of the metric system, and an Order in Council, made in 1898, legalised a table of equivalents by which such weights and measures can be verified.

If a trader has in his possession weights and measures other than imperial ones, the onus lies on him to prove that they are not used for purposes of trade, and although it may be argued that weights used in dispensing, compounding, or manufacturing are not, in the strict legal sense, used

for purposes of trade, it is wiser for those who are not ambitious to figure in test-cases, to err on the side of excessive caution rather than on that of experimental laxity. It may be noted, however, that weights and measures and instruments belonging to the Post Office are not subject to the Act, even though they may be used for trade as well as for official purposes; indeed, no weight, measure, or instrument which is the property of the Crown is liable to inspection or verification, but an inspector may examine any weight, measure, or instrument which is upon premises used for trade, to ascertain if it bears a mark indicating that it is Crown property.

All articles sold by weight must be sold by *avoirdupois* weight, except that gold, silver, and precious stones may be sold by the ounce troy or decimal fractions thereof, and drugs, when sold by retail, may be sold by apothecaries' weight.

To use or have in one's possession for use for trade any unjust weight, measure, or instrument is an offence punishable on conviction by fine, and on a second offence, when fraudulent intent is proved, by imprisonment. Every weight, except when its small size renders it impracticable, must have its denomination stamped on its top or side in legible figures and letters, and every measure of length or of capacity must have its denomination stamped on the outside in legible figures and letters. Every measure, weight, and instrument used for trade must be verified and stamped by an inspector; and any contract, bargain, sale, or dealing made with an unstamped measure or weight is void.

The administration of the Weights and Measures Acts is vested in the Board of Trade. The local authorities, who in England, are the borough and county councils, and in Scotland the magistrates, have to provide local standards, verified by the Board of Trade, and to appoint inspectors to carry out the provisions of the Acts. Any weight, instrument, or measure which has been duly stamped by an authorised inspector, is legal throughout the United Kingdom, unless found to be false or unjust, and is not liable to be restamped because it is used in any place other than that in which it was originally stamped. It has been held that a weight or measure which has been stamped as correct and has not been tampered with, although subsequently found to be incorrect, is not unjust, and therefore evidence of such facts would be a good defence to a prosecution.

Duly authorised inspectors, as also every justice of the peace, have a right of entry to any place where weighing-instruments are used for trade, for the purpose of inspecting them, and it is an offence to obstruct such inspectors or justices or to fail to produce all the instruments on the premises. Under the Act of 1904, the Board of Trade has power to make general regulations with respect to—

(a) The verification and stamping of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments;

(b) The circumstances and conditions under which, and the manner in which, stamps may be obliterated or defaced;

(c) The tests to be applied for the purpose of ascertaining the accuracy and efficiency of weights and measures and weighing and measuring instruments;

(d) The limits of error to be allowed on verification and to be tolerated on inspection either generally or as respects any trade;

and generally for the guidance of local authorities in the execution and performance of their powers and duties under the Weights and Measures Acts. Under these powers, regulations were made by the Board of Trade on October 1, 1907, and these general regulations supersede any special or local regulations previously made by local authorities, thus bringing about uniformity of practice by inspectors in place of the diversity which formerly existed owing to variance in local requirements. These regulations are of very great importance, supplementing, as they do, albeit by somewhat indirect means, the provisions of the Acts. For example, there is no enactment in any of the Weights and Measures

Acts compelling those who carry on special trades, such as that of pharmacy, to use weighing-instruments of special delicacy, but this desirable consummation will be ultimately attained by means of the regulations as to the verification and stamping of new instruments, while instruments already in use will be gradually rendered illegal by means of the regulations which provide for the obliteration of stamps in certain cases.

Retail chemists and druggists are included in the first class of the special trades, and weighing-instruments brought into use by them have been required since 1907 to be either Class A or Class B instruments, or such as will satisfy the requirements for Class B instruments in Table XIV.

As has already been pointed out in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* (*v. ante*, pp. 408 and 452), Class A and Class B instruments are beam-scales which satisfy the requirements as to accuracy and sensitiveness of Tables XIII. and XIV. respectively, and it would appear from the wording of the regulation that weighing-instruments other than beam-scales may be used by chemists and druggists for purposes of their trade, provided they satisfy the requirements as to accuracy and sensitiveness given in Table XIV.

The point of special interest at the moment is the case of weighing-instruments which were in use by chemists and druggists prior to the issue of the regulations in 1907, and which become on October 1 subject to new conditions. From that date, inspectors will have power to obliterate the stamp on such weighing-instruments and thus render them illegal for use in trade, if their error in excess or deficiency when fully loaded exceeds twice, or their deficiency in sensitiveness when fully loaded exceeds three times, the amount allowed on the verification of such instruments when new. These limits have already been discussed (*v. ante*, pp. 408 and 452), but the practical moral of the whole matter is that pharmacists, to whose commercial consciences the integrity of their scales is as dear as the purity of their drugs, should submit without delay their weighing-instruments for verification by their local inspector, rather than risk his discovering errors or deficiencies on one of his statutory or surprise visits.

Veterinary Notes.

By a M.R.C.V.S.

Ailments of Goats.

Goats are healthy animals, but are at times seized with disease or ailments which require a little careful nursing and attention, as in other animals.

COMMON COLD, OR CORYZA.—This is at times a very troublesome disease. There is a harsh and painful cough, discharge from the nostrils, watery and staring eyes, and general depression and languidness. The treatment consists in washing out the nostrils with diluted Jeyes' fluid or lysol and giving stimulants and expectorants internally. Keep the animal in dry and comfortable quarters, and in a warm and even temperature.

FOOT-TROUBLES are more common than one would conjecture. An animal used to moderate exercise and fairly soft grazings will, after long exercise and grazing on bare wintry pastures, exhibit signs of disease of the feet. As a rule the horn is worn through, and there is more or less bleeding and even suppurating, with the bone of the foot showing. The treatment is to remove all diseased and superfluous horn, poultice, and wash with Jeyes' fluid (1 in 40 to 50) and mild astringents. At times it may be necessary to apply caustic to set up a healthy granulation.

LICE.—Goats are subject to lice, which at times prove very troublesome and annoying to the animal through the excessive irritation and scratching which is caused. A dressing of any of the insect-powders or parasiticide lotions usually employed generally suffices. If not, the animal should be immersed in a tub or barrel containing sheep-dip, taking care to keep the head well out.

WORMS.—Both intestinal and lung worms are often found in the goat. A simple and effectual cure is *ol. terebinthinæ* 5ij. and *ol. ricini* 3j., to be followed with a few vermifuge powders.

INFORMATION DEPARTMENT



The object of this department is to supply our subscribers with the names and addresses of manufacturers and agents, or other business information which they may be in need of. Inquiries should be sent by post, addressed to the "Information Department of 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C." The information is supplied in most cases from references in our private registers; if not immediately obtainable, an inquiry is inserted free under "Information Wanted" in the next published issue of "The Chemist and Druggist." Urgent inquiries by telegraph or telephone are attended to, but they should, when possible, be confirmed by post.

Inquiries in regard to dispensing, legal, practical, technical, or other pharmaceutical subjects should be addressed to The Editor, who will reply to them in the Correspondence Columns.

Information Wanted.

We would be obliged if readers would reply, by postcard or otherwise, to any of the subjoined inquiries. Replies should be addressed to the "Information Department of 'The Chemist and Druggist,' 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."

- 173/56. Proprietors of "Little's Oriental Balm."
- 175/2. Makers of "Glycerole," a boot polish.
- 173/57. Actual makers of "Ingrain" marking-pencils.
- 173/65. "Arseniol": what is it and where obtainable?
- 172/7. Makers of, or agents for, "Olfa" or "Osla" perfumes.
- 168/72. Where is "Hippophile" obtainable?
- 171/22. "Royal Moon-flower" scent: where can it be obtained?
- 176/37. Proprietors of Albany Food.
- 176/13. Makers of "Vichettes" (lithia and Vichy).
- 176/24. Suppliers of "Lonsdale Electric Belts."
- 176/65. Source of supply of "Karonium bromide," advertised as an ingredient in a prescription.

Information Supplied.

In reply to inquiries, information has been sent to subscribers and others by our Information Department in regard to the following subjects. The information will be repeated to any others requiring it who send a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose to the Information Department as above. The subject of the inquiry and the registration number should be exactly quoted.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Adeps lanæ, British suppliers (172/12). | Murray's gout specific (173/56). |
| Anderson, Wall & Co., address (162/9). | Nanning's cinchona preparations (151/62). |
| Antiformin, makers (173/41). | Nephretin, makers (173/51). |
| Antinausin pills (174/62). | "Perfection" oil - heaters (173/44). |
| "C. A. K." brand caramel (172/34). | Phelps Brown remedies (175/14). |
| Cachets "Finot" agents (175/2). | "Phoenix" patent caps (174/11). |
| "Capitol" soap, makers (164/16). | "The Practitioner," address (167/44). |
| Cardboard boxes for bath-powders, No. 14489 (171/31). | "Pyramid" brand glycerin (172/43). |
| Carbon bisulphide, Continental makers (169/68). | Roche's embrocation (173/45). |
| Casks for chemicals (170/62). | "Sanico" toilet-paper, makers (173/56). |
| Cedar-wood boxes for enemas (169/59). | Saturators, for ammonium sulphate manufacture (175/10). |
| Duplicating machines, makers (171/29). | "Simplex" feeder, makers (174/21). |
| Filmaron oil, manufacturers (171/29). | Spirosal, makers (173/8). |
| Glycothymolium, London agents (173/56). | Spermin, makers and agents (174/28). |
| Isoform makers (172/35). | Walmsley cleaning - pads (171/61). |
| "Lifebelt" feeder, makers (174/21). | Walnut and almond butter, makers (165/53). |
| Marchand's peroxide of hydrogen (173/57). | Woolfat, Belgian manufacturers (164/13). |
| "Monarch" chemicals (174/22). | |

EIGHTEEN MONTHS' RADIUM OUTPUT.—According to a Reuter telegram the Austrian Ministry of Public Works has received from the mines at Sankt Goachimsthal 154 grains (ten grams) of radium chloride, the entire production during a year and a half.

Observations and Reflections.

By "Xrayser."

Pharmaceutical Conditions in Germany,

which are vividly sketched in the article entitled "Teutonic Trouble" in the last *C. & D.*, are evidently becoming critical, and their history in the immediate future is likely to be lively. An established German apotheker is one of the most comfortable persons in the world. Respected by his neighbours for his scientific reputation, and protected by his Government from worrying competition, he can settle himself down to the pursuit of domestic and intellectual happiness without anxiety or undue exertion. It does not appear that these leisured apothekers are much spurred to "research," but this does not signify much, for there are plenty of professors and manufacturers who make a business of it, and they provide as many new medicines as civilisation can advantageously assimilate. Pharmaceutical revolution is undoubtedly brewing, but the privileged apothekers themselves cannot be expected to contribute any ferment to accelerate the process. But the unsatisfied qualified men are several times as numerous as the satisfied ones, and, besides, the developing tendency of the nation is against privilege, or anything that smacks of mediocrity.

Whatever Happens,

however, it is not at all probable that the English free-and-easy methods of supplying medicines to the public will be approved in Germany. The idea of allowing physicians to furnish pills and mixtures to their patients is simply "shocking" to the Continental mind. State control of pharmacy is an inevitable condition of any reform which is likely to be effected in Germany. There can hardly be a doubt about the ultimate solution of the problem in that country being a socialistic organisation of the profession. Everyone knows that socialistic ideas prevail to an enormous extent in Germany, and that much of the domestic legislation which has been such a striking feature of the national development since the Empire was created, although encouraged by Bismarck, and largely prompted by the present Emperor, has been of a socialistic character, or, at least, is claimed by the party as a triumph of their propaganda. Pharmacy in Germany is meet and fit for the new policy. It is a well-defined occupation, and is not, as it is with us, the sport of department stores and dividend-seeking companies. Either municipally or imperially it would not be at all difficult to bring it within the formula of "collective production and associated labour," and it may well be that pharmacy may have the honour of leading the way into the industrial promised land of universal peace and contentment which the missionaries of Socialism promise us.

Salt-water Serum

(Serum Marin) may be added to modern pharmacological curiosities, but of this I only know what is stated in a pamphlet published by an eminent French pharmaceutical firm by whom this "serum" or "eau de mer isotonique" is prepared and supplied. I gather that a M. Quinton has recently proved the marine origin of our organism, and apparently he and other physicians recommend its injection into the veins of new-born infants, and in cases of scrofula, eczema, pulmonary tuberculosis, neurasthenia, and other frequent complaints. The sea-water is procured for this purpose at a depth of ten metres and bottled in sterilised ampoules on the spot, and the doses injected vary from 10 to 30 c.c. for new-born infants to 100 to 200 c.c. for adults. It is claimed to have wonderful tonic properties, and the next thing will be a law

requiring parents to greet every new arrival with a few doses of this new serum. Our new-born young friends will be more astonished than ever at the queer people they have come among.

Cocksurenness

has always been a characteristic of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, says the "American Druggist and Pharmaceutical Record" in its pleasant and complimentary comments on the recent Jubilee Number. The modern idea associated with cocksurenness is that of being so supremely satisfied with one's own opinion as not to be able to realise that there may be another side worth consideration. "That magnificent cocksurenism," said Mr. Parnell in one of his speeches, "which Englishmen always exhibit when they are dealing with questions of which they have absolutely no knowledge whatever." This can hardly be the characteristic of the *C. & D.* which the "American Druggist" intends to specify, especially as the allusion is evidently meant as a compliment. It happens that the purport of the term intended by Mr. Parnell, and as generally understood among us, is comparatively modern. When the Pilgrim Fathers left England, "cocksure" was a very honourable quality indeed, and perhaps it has retained some of its old benignity in America, as has been the case with other of our old words. In Murray's Dictionary it is stated that "the word was originally perfectly dignified, and habitually used in the most solemn connexions." A quotation from an edition of Foxe's "Book of Martyrs" published in 1684 happily illustrates this: "Whoso dwelleth under that secret thing, and help of the Lord, shall be cocksure for evermore." Murray says in its early use the sureness in question was objective—that it, what was cocksure was something as secure, safe, certain, trustworthy, reliable as can be. This meaning fits the *C. & D.* admirably, and I think the American as well as the English editor will be grateful to me for thus putting right an expression which, as they say in the House of Commons when withdrawing an opprobrious epithet, is capable of being misunderstood.

The Elliman Correspondence

is somewhat disconcerting, and perhaps there is room for something to be said for, or rather against, both parties to the controversy. Certainly sarcastic comments are out of place in this case, for it ought to be remembered that Messrs. Elliman were almost, if not actually, the first among the influential manufacturers of medicinal specialties to recognise the reasonableness of the complaints of chemists when they had to sell proprietary articles at cost price or just over. Moreover, though they preferred to work independently, they helped to start the P.A.T.A. by a handsome contribution. Now, after a dozen years of experience of price-protection, they declare that "the trade has not responded in a generous manner," and they decide to reduce the profit which they have been ensuring. It is opportune to ask whether we, the retail trade, deserve the allegation which Messrs. Elliman make against us. They are not likely to have made it thus publicly without having what they believe to be substantial grounds, and we all know what they mean by it. The suggestion is, presumably, that notwithstanding the protection we still try to sell something other than the protected article for the sake of a little larger profit. If a manufacturer gets to hear of fifty or a hundred such cases he is not unlikely to exaggerate what seems to him the ingratitude of the trade he has tried to benefit. He naturally hears nothing of the perhaps tenfold number who do appreciate his action, and who play the game fairly. Messrs. Elliman ought to give this view careful consideration; and the retailers, on their side, can hardly help realising from this little flutter that there is nothing necessarily eternal about the system of protected profits which has been established.

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LIQUORS

Editorial Comments.

The Winter Session.

THESE bright autumnal days, so full of the sunshine which was denied us earlier in the year, scarcely warrant the arrival of the Winter Session, yet it has come, and next week the Pharmaceutical Society will assert the fact by opening the sixty-eighth session of the School of Pharmacy on Wednesday, when the inaugural sessional address will be delivered by Professor Dr. Alexander Tschirch, the distinguished pharmacognosist of Bern University, whom the Society will at the same time honour by the presentation of the Hanbury gold medal "for high excellence in the prosecution of original research in the chemistry and natural history of drugs." The occasion is in some respects exceptional, for rarely has the school session been opened before October, and we do not recollect a previous inauguration at which a Swiss professor has addressed the school.

Will the Winter Session of Chemists' Associations be as distinctly novel? There are now over a hundred Associations in Great Britain, but only a minority of them are ever heard of; some because they are moribund, others because they have the happy knack of getting the members together and doing something for themselves without talking much (as far as we can judge from the Secretaries' reports), which may be reckoned to them as a virtue. There is no lack of subjects for discussion during the session. Among those of national importance the aftermath of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act may bulk largely. Thus chemists themselves must watch how agri-horticultural poisons licensees carry out the provisions of the Arsenic Act and of Section 17 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, which are as binding upon these licensees as upon registered chemists. At one time the Pharmaceutical Council did not institute actions under Section 17, but for many years it has done so, and we see no reason why it should not exercise its powers when infringements by licensees are brought to its notice. There may also be occasion during the winter for Associations to consider the revision of the new Poisons Schedule. It is full of inconsistencies and pitfalls, which, happily, can be remedied by resolu-

tion of the Pharmaceutical Council with the approval of the Privy Council. Among the subjects which have so far been dealt with by the few Associations which have met is that of the scales authorised for retail chemists and druggists. The subject is ephemeral, as it involves merely the application to old scales of a regulation which has been in force for two years in respect to scales which have come into use during that time. This has been done without any serious inconvenience. This matter serves to illustrate the limitations of Associations, since chemists find the trade Press of greater service in such matters, and that the organisation of the local Associations is of special service in dealing with local requirements and in promoting common interests.

The question of the return of a pharmacist to Parliament will come forward. It is understood that Mr. Glyn-Jones has a constituency to fight for—he is not the sort of man to take a pocket borough—and when his fight begins he will need personal help as much as money. The need for such a man as he in Parliament—i.e., a pharmacist, who would do for his class what Mr. Ernest Gray and Dr. Macnamara have done for theirs—teachers—requires no demonstration, further than the proposed appointment of a Select Committee on Secret Remedies. Some time ago the General Medical Council approached the Privy Council for assistance in collecting information regarding unqualified medical practice. Captain Craig has recently taken up the question of the sale of secret remedies, and the Home Secretary has given a half-promise that a Committee will be appointed. This and the unqualified medical practice inquiry should be closely watched by a pharmacist in St. Stephen's. They bear directly upon the everyday work of chemists; not only may the results affect the sale of proprietary articles which chemists buy to sell again, but they will equally affect the remedies which chemists themselves make and offer to the public, and they may circumscribe the chemists' relations with their customers as regards the treatment of simple ailments. This is in itself a subject which should furnish Associations with material for two or three meetings throughout the winter—first, as to the privileges which chemists at present enjoy; second, as to the evils which they should get rid of; and, third, as to the laws which are in force in other countries respecting the prescribing and sale of remedies by chemists.

There is also the question of dispensing by medical men to be considered, following upon the British Pharmaceutical Conference discussion at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. This at present is more a local and personal matter than a national question. The medical attitude towards it in England is reflected by a correspondent of the "British Medical Journal," who said last week:

"I cannot admit that dispensing has diminished the efficiency of treatment nor that chemists can do it (dispensing) better than doctors; that is a slur on the teachers. Medical men in general practice are not so opulent that they can afford to diminish their incomes, and that would be the result if all the men who dispense were to give it up. The average fees in London and the larger towns to the industrial classes run from 1s. to 2s. 6d. for advice and medicine (see your advertisement columns), and the patients attend two or three times a week. Take a case of dyspepsia or chronic bronchitis; if a prescription be given, how often would the patient visit the doctor? Probably only once or twice during the illness, and the rest of the time the profit would go elsewhere. I venture to assert that if a poll were taken of all the general practitioners in England whose work lies among the artisan and operative classes, the majority for continuing dispensing would be very large."

This puts the case of medical opponents in a nutshell, and it is the attitude which chemists have to attack. Success will not be secured by much public speaking. Nor is there the slightest hope of getting a remedy by Act of

Parliament, but there is a chance of success by quiet local action and individual effort. It should not be forgotten that the present strong position of medical men as dispensers is largely due to the great assistance they have received and still receive from pharmacists, both retail and wholesale, who have made dispensing easy. Pharmaceutical interests are thus involved, and these interests cannot be shifted in a Winter Session; but the problem may be studied in that time by each one of the hundred Associations. All that they need do is to study the conditions in their own localities, and endeavour to devise means for bettering them—that is, gradually (it may take a generation) to relieve medical men of this part of their work. The conditions differ with localities, hence Associations may do excellent service by studying and recording.

In such directions Associations will find the best stimulus to energy and for mutual work. At present a great deal too much is left to the Secretaries, with the result that expressions of opinion are often individualistic. We want more real association and less Association (as we know it)—there is a difference, subtle though the distinction may seem.

Customs Revenue.

THE annual report of the Commissioners of H.M. Customs shows that the amount of revenue collected in 1908-9 amounted to 30,822,211*l.*; the net revenue, after drawbacks and repayments have been deducted, being 29,158,057*l.*, which is 41,943*l.*, or 0.14 per cent. less than the Budget estimate for the year, and 3,423,937*l.*, or 10.5 per cent. less than the net yield for 1907-8. The Customs payments into the Exchequer in 1908-9 were 29,200,000*l.*, as compared with 32,490,000*l.*—a decrease of 3,290,000*l.*, due mainly to the reduction in the sugar-duty. As regards the yield from the various dutiable articles, we note that that from chicory has been stationary for several years past at about 48,000*l.* The consumption of cocoa appears to be rising steadily, the increased clearances of 1908-9 being chiefly in raw cocoa, of which practically fifty-two million pounds was retained for home consumption. The revenue obtained amounted to 310,000*l.*, or 8 per cent. more, this including 3,448*l.* for cocoa-butter, which, as will be seen from the figures given below, is less than in the previous year.

—	Quantity Retained for Home Consumption	Net Duty Received
	Lb.	£
1904-5	181,884	758
1905-6	659,718	2,754
1906-7	489,240	2,039
1907-8	1,378,076	5,742
1908-9	825,273	3,448

The consumption of coffee is still declining, and now stands at 0.83 lb. per head of population, its highest point during the decennial period (1899-1908) being 0.98 lb. in 1901. The attempts which are being made to push the sale of Brazilian coffee in England owing to the large stocks which have accumulated in the hands of the San Paulo Government, is not likely to affect the consumption as a whole. There was a decrease of 172,000*l.* in the net receipts from foreign spirits, which amounted to 3,961,000*l.*, as against 4,133,000*l.* in 1907-8, and the decline would have been considerably greater but for the forestalments which took place in March 1909. The total quantity retained for consumption was 6,892,587 gals., as compared with 7,197,974 gals. in 1907-8,

and included in this was 3,483 pf. gals. delivered for use in art or manufacture, upon which 34% was paid. The imports of perfumed spirits for home consumption do not vary much from year to year, the receipts from this source being 31,036%., representing 32,539 liq. gals. in bottles, and 3,938%., representing 4,356 liq. gals., in casks. It is interesting to note that the receipts from plain spirits have fallen by no less than 41 per cent., but the clearances have always been subject to violent fluctuations. For the first eight months of 1907-8 prices were low and clearances large; then prices advanced, and clearances were small for the rest of 1907-8 and more than half of 1908-9. Towards the end of 1908-9 there was a sudden increase of clearances, due to the knowledge that a large increase in the spirit-duty was expected. The quantity of foreign plain spirits retained for consumption was 227,927 pf. gals., as against 348,422 pf. gals. in 1907-8. As a result of the reduction in the sugar-duty from 4s. 2d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt., the actual receipts were 3,161,000%., as against receipts of 6,708,000% in the previous year; but for the fact that there were considerable fore-stalments at the end of the year, this decrease would have been larger. The fall in actual clearances was 451,000 cwt., but it must not be inferred that the amount actually consumed by the population was less, as consumption cannot accurately be measured by the clearances, which fluctuate considerably from year to year. The saccharin-duty (which was reduced from 1s. 3d. to 7d. per oz. on May 18, 1903) yielded 20,123%., the quantity charged with duty being 639,515 oz.; while in addition a further 6,788% (Excise-duty) was collected on saccharin made in the United Kingdom last year, this being 7,043% less than in the previous year. Other "sugared goods," the duty on which was reduced 56 per cent., yielded 68,527%., these including tamarinds in syrup, 4,099 cwt., yielding 110%; soy, 20,848 cwt., yielding 529%; Nestlé's milk-food, 405 cwt., yielding 17%, and so on. Tea shows the substantial increase of 238,000%., the net receipts being 5,808,000%.; while on tobacco there is an increase of 85,000%., the duties yielding 13,824,000%. As regards tea, the Commissioners state: "An increase at this rate is somewhat remarkable in a time of industrial depression, and must be ascribed in part to the fact that, in such times, tea is often made to take the place of solid food." Wine receipts show a fall of 56,000%., and in the yield of duties on alcoholic derivatives there is little fresh to note, the figures being as under:

	Yield of Duty	
	1908	1909
	£	£
Chloral hydrate ...	1,201	1,414
Chloroform ...	16	24
Collodion ...	54	50
Ether, acetic ...	131	264
" butyric ...	651	217
" sulphuric ...	55	83
Ethyl bromide ...	2	2
" chloride ...	97	76
" iodide ...	2	2
Soap, transparent ...	102	132

Under the Merchandise-marks Act there were 1,598 detentions, while there were also thirteen seizures for infringement of the registered trade-marks of British manufacturers and dealers who have registered their marks at the Customs Department.

German Trade in 1908.

THERE have lately been issued from the Foreign Office three British Consular reports, dealing with German trade at

Berlin, Frankfort, and Hamburg during last year, and although the reports chiefly deal with the trade and commerce of these particular districts, they afford a comprehensive survey of the industrial situation throughout the German Empire. The one compiled by Sir Francis Oppenheimer, M.A. (Oxon.), of Frankfort, is by far the most interesting and complete. It commences with a short review of the international depression which lasted well into this year. When Sir Francis wrote, in March, he was not confident that the end of the depression was in sight, but since then there has been a distinct revival in business with the United States, on which market Germany is dependent even to a greater extent than on this country. The delay in the United States revival caused by the revision of the tariff was keenly felt in Germany. During 1908 there were 11,581 failures in the Empire, against 9,836 in 1907, but they were of comparatively small importance, and the mammoth syndicated concerns stood firm. Sir Francis devotes considerable space to the working of the syndicates and the effect they had upon trade during the depression. He says they fix prices solely in the interest of their manufacturing members, and as collective action is always slower than individual action, consumers had an advantage during the last boom, as the rise in prices does not keep pace with the rise in demand. The converse was the case when trade began to slacken, and the syndicates only made scanty concessions even after the demand had greatly receded, because they were safe against underselling, and the prices of raw materials needed by the "finishing" industries fell much more slowly than did the quotations for their products. Hence there was a considerable outcry on the part of the smaller and independent manufacturer, and while the action of the syndicates undoubtedly contributed to greater steadiness in the markets, the inactivity which resulted assumed such serious proportions that it was hinted that a rapid slump in prices might have proved the less of two evils, since its effect, though drastic at the time, would have rapidly cleared the way for a more healthy recovery. All this led up to a condition of "resigned inactivity," which Sir Francis describes as the keynote of German trade during the second half of 1908, this affecting both home and export business. It is also stated that as a result of the intensified protective spirit of the recent tariff, German export trade has been rendered more difficult. Wages have advanced owing to the increased cost of living, and raw materials have also advanced; as a result some essentially German industries have left the country altogether. This has been demonstrated more than ever by the working of the British patent law, but it is admitted by chemical-industry experts that the results have been satisfactory beyond expectation, for the working conditions in British industrial centres are more favourable, both in respect of wages and the price of coal. It is freely admitted that the difficulties of German export are due to the higher protective barriers which Germany was the first to set up.

In the chemical industry the total exports for 1908 fell from 571,800,000m. to 546,000,000m. These figures include 213,900,000m. for colours and dyes, which in the previous year amounted to 236,500,000m.; on the other hand, there was an increase in the exports of pharmaceutical products. The following figures show the chief exports of interest [see also p. 498]:

	In 1,000 marks	
	1907	1908
Chemical primary materials and acids ...	196,501	199,966
Dyes and dyeing materials ...	236,538	213,934
Ether, alcohol, oils, perfumery, etc. ...	22,733	20,423
Artificial manures ...	26,509	25,140
Explosives, combustibles ...	32,791	25,818
Chemical and pharmaceutical products ...	52,593	56,233

It will be seen that, as a result of the new Customs era, the exports of chemical half-finished goods increased, whereas the export of finished dyeing-materials, &c., fell off. The exports of synthetic indigo dropped from 42,600,000m. to 40,200,000m., but the shipments to the United Kingdom increased. All branches of the chemical industry were well employed in the first quarter of 1908, owing to orders booked in the previous year, but in the last quarter there was a universal decline, and it is anticipated that the British Patents Act will in future reduce exports to the United Kingdom. Selling-prices of most products fell as a consequence of keen competition and over-production. The Consul deals fully with the financial aspect of the German chemical-industry, which shows that the average dividends of 106 joint-stock companies, with a total share capital of 338,000,000m., was 16.9 per cent. in 1907-8. Various branches of chemicals are dealt with under the heading of "alkalies, &c., potash, bromine, manures, dyes, tanning-extracts, and pharmaceutical industry," but the information is mostly historical, especially as regards the bromine-industry, where it is stated that "the question whether it will be possible to come to an understanding with the representative of the American bromine-producers, the Dow Chemical Co., still remains open."

The writer of the Berlin report (Consul-General Schwabach) also devotes considerable space to the chemical-industry, and, in the main, his remarks confirm those of his colleague, especially as regards competition, high wages, and raw materials. Among other things, he refers to the trade in sulphuric acid, and hydrochloride acid as being unsatisfactory, even at the low prices which prevailed. Turpentine and rosin are singled out for special remarks, also the manufacture of nitrates from the air. When in full working order it is estimated that the principal German works will be able to produce 21,500 tons of nitrate of lime per annum, which will be increased to about 41,500 tons when the plant now in course of erection is installed. Already sales in Germany are at the rate of 600 tons per month. As regards the drug-trade, the policy of manufacturers selling to retailers at fixed prices kept these at a fair level. In spite of the prevailing depression British and French manufactures increased considerably in favour during the year, but in what direction is not stated—probably in fancy soaps and toilet-requisites, where there appears to be an opening (according to Dr. Paul Schwabach) for articles that combine good quality and packing with a reasonable price. It appears that the public have been imposed upon in regard to toilet-articles, as we gather that the quality of the contents was not always in keeping with the luxurious packing.

Sir William Ward, in his report on Hamburg, takes up the same tale of commercial depression. Both imports and exports decreased considerably, and British trade shared in the diminution; this also applying to "chemical products of all sorts," the imports of which into Hamburg from the United Kingdom amounted to 352,918 cwt., valued at 1,642,650*l.*, as compared with 367,774 cwt., valued at 1,890,995*l.*, in 1907. This is exclusive of sulphate of ammonia, the imports of which into Hamburg from the United Kingdom increased from 104,200 cwt. in 1907 to 261,482 cwt. last year. Among the goods which Hamburg sent us were 2,640 cwt. of raw camphor (2,386 cwt. in 1907), and "other chemical products" valued at 827,169*l.*, against 641,890*l.* in 1907. The course of business in staple articles during the year is indicated, but the information given in regard to the drug-trade is not very illuminating, the only items associated therewith being honey, wax, and spices. There was a consider-

able decline in the beeswax-trade last year, imports (principally from the West Indies and Cuba) falling from 46,670 cwt. to 39,344 cwt., and of honey the imports fell from 70,380 cwt. to 56,551 cwt.

Chemists' Scales.

An idea seems to be abroad that it is a new Weights and Measures Act which comes into force on October 1, so we may repeat that it is simply a certain part of the regulations made in 1907 under the 1904 Act, whose enforcement was delayed until now, and this part refers to weighing-instruments which were stamped and in use by retail chemists and druggists (among others) before October 1, 1907. The communication by Mr. H. Wippell Gadd on the law of the matter which is printed in this issue is a timely and simple exposition which will be of service to our readers. We learn that the omission from our article of September 4 of specific reference to the third class of scales which chemists may use (an omission made good in our issue of September 11, p. 452) has lent colour to representations made to chemists by travellers to the effect that only beam-scales may be used by them, whereas they may use three kinds of scales in each case of specified sensitiveness—viz., Class A (chemical and assay balances and other beam-scales provided with means for relieving all the bearings and knife-edges), Class B (beam-scales), and weighing-instruments which satisfy the requirements of Class B. This third class should have been referred to as Class 3 (not Class C) in a reply to a correspondent on p. 491 last week. Class C is a type of scales one-third as sensitive as those of Class B, and may be used only by retailers of tea, coffee, and tobacco. It is, of course, important that retail chemists should see that their scales for use in dispensing, as well as for ordinary sales, should be accurate; but there is no occasion for the wild statements that are being made to the effect that old scales will have to be scrapped, and that nothing but beam-scales can be used in future. As to the first point, most chemists can test their scales themselves, or get it done for a few coppers; and as to the second the regulations are clear, but it may be said that beam-scales are the most sensitive, and remain so longer than scales with pans above the beam.

The Inside View.

THE last issue of the "Revenue Review" examines the Finance Bill exhaustively, defending most of it, and condemning parts chiefly because the Treasury (which is the source of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's basis for taxation) does not know everything, and some things not so well as Excise officers. One article ends thus:

"The increased spirit-duty touches chemists and pharmacists very severely. The duty works out at about 6*s.* per bulk gallon for the class of spirit used in making medicinal tinctures and in the making-up of prescriptions. The latter is perhaps the most profitable part of a pharmacist's business, and while it is an easy matter for him to recover the tax from the public on the direct sale of tinctures, it is not so easy in the case of prescriptions, small family recipes, and chemists' own proprietaries. The Chancellor admitted that he had not in mind the effect the increased duty would have on the price of medicines, but he holds out no hope that he can give any relief; the practical difficulties in the way of differentiating in favour of medicines are too great."

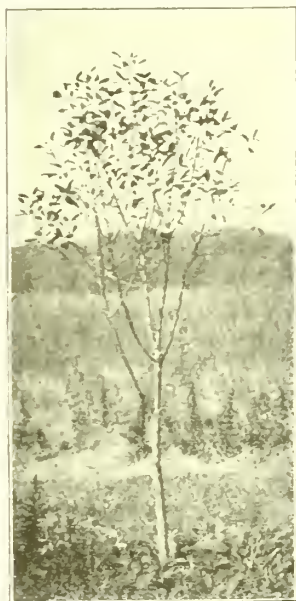
This is substantially a correct statement of the facts; the imposition of the increased spirit-duty upon medicines might have been avoided, if the point had been thought of in advance, but once the thing was done it could not be undone.

American Medicinal Barks.

THE Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture has recently published another of Miss Alice Henkel's valuable monographs, which deals on this occasion with the medicinal barks produced in the United States. Thirty-five barks are fully described in the monograph, Miss Henkel's remarks being illustrated with 45 engravings. The trees and shrubs of the United States which furnish medicinal barks are as follows:

White pine (<i>Pinus Strobus</i>)	Prickly ash (<i>Xanthoxylum</i>
Tamarack (<i>Larix laricina</i>)	<i>americanum</i> and <i>X. Clava-</i>
Aspen (<i>Populus tremuloides</i>)	<i>Herculis</i>
White willow (<i>Salix alba</i>)	Water-ash (<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i>)
Bayberry (<i>Myrica cerifera</i>)	Black alder (<i>Ilex verticillata</i>)
Butternut (<i>Juglans cinerea</i>)	Wahoo (<i>Euonymus atropur-</i>
Ironwood (<i>Ostrya virginiana</i>)	<i>pureus</i>)
Sweet birch (<i>Betula lenta</i>)	False bittersweet (<i>Celastrus</i>
Tag-alder (<i>Alnus rugosa</i>)	<i>scandens</i>)
White oak (<i>Quercus alba</i>)	Horse chestnut (<i>Æsculus</i>
Slippery elm (<i>Ulmus pube-</i>	<i>Hippocastanum</i>)
<i>scens</i>)	Cascara sagrada (<i>Rhamnus</i>
Magnolia (<i>Magnolia acu-</i>	<i>Purshiana</i>)
<i>minata</i> , <i>M. tripetala</i> , and	Cotton (<i>Gossypium hirsutum</i>)
<i>M. glauca</i>)	Dog-wood (<i>Cornus florida</i>)
Tulip-poplar (<i>Liriodendron</i>	Moc-sewood (<i>Dirca palustris</i>)
<i>tulifera</i>)	White ash (<i>Fraxinus ameri-</i>
Sassafras (<i>Sassafras sassa-</i>	<i>cana</i>)
<i>fras</i>)	Fringe-tree (<i>Chionanthus vir-</i>
Spicebush (<i>Benzoin benzoin</i>)	<i>ginea</i>)
Witch-hazel (<i>Hamamelis vir-</i>	Bittersweet (<i>Solanum Dulca-</i>
<i>giana</i>)	<i>mara</i>)
Blackberry (<i>Rubus villosus</i> , <i>R. nigrobaccus</i> , and <i>R.</i> <i>cuneifolius</i>)	Buttonbush (<i>Cephalanthus</i> <i>occidentalis</i>)
American mountain-ash (<i>Sor-</i>	Cramp-bark tree (<i>Viburnum</i>
<i>bis americana</i>)	<i>Opulus</i>)
Wild cherry (<i>Prunus scro-</i>	Black haw (<i>Viburnum pruni-</i>
<i>tina</i>)	<i>folium</i>)

We may take cascara sagrada as illustrating the manner



RHAMNUS PURSHIANA.
(Five-year-old Tree).

in which Miss Henkel deals with each subject. First she gives the common and botanical names of the bark, then the pharmacopœial name and other common names, which are: Chittimbark, sacred bark (a translation of the Spanish name, "cascara sagrada"), bearberry-tree, bearwood, shittimwood, Purshiana bark, Persiana bark. The habitat and range are then given: "This indigenous tree occurs on the sides and bottoms of canyons from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, extending north into British America." Following this is a description of the tree, along with a photograph (which we reproduce), and also one of the leaves and fruit. Another species (*Rhamnus californica*, Esch.), known as "wild coffee" and "coffee berry," is described, and is mentioned as being the only one which comes into competition with the official cascara sagrada, and, curiously enough, it is supposed to have been first introduced in medicine. After describing the bark, Miss Henkel concludes with notes on collection, prices, and uses, which we reproduce:

"The collecting season for cascara opens about the end of May or early in June, and closes about the end of August,

just before the rainy season sets in, as bark collected after exposure to wet weather is difficult to cure properly. After the strips of bark have been removed from the trees, they are generally strung on wires to dry, care being taken not to expose the inner surface to the sun, the object being to retain the yellow colour, as the action of the sunlight tends to darken the colour—an undesirable result, inasmuch as it lowers the market price. During the drying-process the strips curl up, forming quills, and when sufficiently dried these are cut or broken up into smaller pieces. Several years are generally required after collection to properly age the bark for medicinal purposes, and the United States Pharmacopœia directs that it should not be used until at least one year after it has been gathered. Some crude-drug dealers undertake the 'ageing' of the bark themselves rather than leave it to collectors. Many trees are annually destroyed in the collection of cascara sagrada, as they are usually peeled to such an extent that no new bark is formed. It has been estimated that one tree furnishes approximately 10 lb. of bark, and, granting a crop of 1,000,000 lb. a year, 100,000 trees are thus annually destroyed, and the world's consumption is said to be 2,000,000 lb. a year. The price at present paid to collectors for cascara sagrada varies from 3c. to 4½c. per lb. On account of the fact that cascara sagrada requires several years' ageing before use, a shortage in the crop is not immediately felt."

The primary object of the Bulletin is to give information to collectors in the United States, but it should be of service in the conservation of American forests, which are being woefully depleted through thoughtless and extravagant felling of trees, and the Department of Agriculture is waking up people to the fact that something must be done to provide for future supplies.

Royal Photographic Society.

THE fifty-fourth annual exhibition of this Society is being held at the New Gallery, Regent Street, London, W., and remains open until October 20. The pictorial section occupies the West room, and consists of over 200 photographs. The oil process is well represented, and there are some interesting examples of the oil and gum processes in colour. These are all worth studying by photographic chemists, as showing the possibilities of both old and new printing-processes. The section devoted to scientific and technical photography and its application to processes of reproduction is arranged as usual in the gallery, and contains many photographs which will interest pharmacists. Dr. C. L. Leonard and Dr. G. H. Rodman show in this section some good radiographs, and the Thames Colour Plate Co. have specimens of work done by their method of colour-photography. Mr. Payne is exhibiting examples of half-tone blocks made by photography direct on to the metal. A large number of autochromes are to be found in the North room, several being by Dr. G. Lindsay Johnson. In the centre of the Fountain Court is a good exhibit by Ilford, Ltd. The special exhibit is probably the radiographs taken on the Ilford x-ray plates; these are technically perfect. Near them is a very fine transparency from a stellar photograph on an Ilford Monarch plate, by Mr. J. Franklin-Adams. The exhibit is an attractive one on account of the beautiful photographs which are shown, either taken on Ilford plates or printed on Ilford paper. Samples of the Ilford products are being distributed to visitors. Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. are showing tabloid photographic chemicals, the latest being ozobrome pigmenting compound. The neat tabloid photographic outfit is now obtainable in two standard fillings, one containing metol-quinol developer and the other Rytol developer. Transparencies and prints showing the effects obtainable with various toning-agents are a feature of the stall. Messrs. Johnson & Sons, Ltd., are exhibiting gold and platinum salts, and Azol, a new proprietary developer. Messrs. Wratten & Wainright have a stand whereat is demonstrated the advantages of their panchromatic plates and colour-screens. Other exhibitors are the Paget Prize Plate Co. (Phosphate paper); Ozobrome, Ltd. (showing the new oil ozobromes); Kodak, Ltd.; Leco-Photo Materials Co. (Seltana paper); Wellington & Ward (plates, papers, and films); J. H. Dallmeyer, Ltd. (lenses); Sanger-Shepherd Co., Ltd. (colour-prints); O. Sichel & Co.; C. P. Goerz; Adams & Co.; and the Platinotype Co.

Grocers' Exhibition.

THE Grocery, Provision, Oil, and Italian Warehouse Exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, N., is open until Saturday, September 25, and, from a public point of view, provides many interesting and novel exhibits. The following brief notes in regard to some of the exhibits serve to show what is to be seen at the Hall. Consommé squares to produce refreshing drinks are meeting with great favour. Buvo, the tablet product of Buvo, Ltd., kept several attendants busy preparing liquid nourishment. Other meat-extract products exhibited include "Ivelcon," by Aplin & Barrett, Ltd.; Bovril and Virol, by Bovril, Ltd.; and Oxo, by Lescage, Ltd. A wide range of other food-products include a good display by Casein, Ltd. Among liquid nutrients is a pyramid of Wincarnis, by Messrs. Coleman & Co., Ltd., of Norwich. Messrs. N. Paul & Co. have practically a monopoly as regards representation of aerated waters, and they take full advantage of it. In fittings and machinery there is much to interest those who contemplate renovation or starting, the exhibits of Messrs. Parnall & Sons, Ltd., being specially notable. The multiplicity of cash-tills shown provides types adapted to every kind of business. Self-closing, coin-exhibiting, and receipt-giving tills are among those shown by Thomas O'Brien. Cash-registers with autographic recording paper attached are the chief feature in the exhibit of G. H. Gledhill & Sons. The National Cash Register Co., Ltd., group many of their types in a central stand. The Lamson Paragon Supply Co. have two stands showing their self-binder system of accounts, and the other specimens of their stationery for checking and recording sales. A wide range of "Rapid" sifters and mixers are shown by Wm. Gardner & Sons (Gloucester), Ltd. The number of polishes for footwear, floor, furniture, metals, etc., is growing steadily. We noticed that the Roberts' filling-machine is used for bottling a metal-polish cream—which is a hard and successful test of the capabilities of the filler. In the disinfectants and hygienic section the Sanitas Co., Ltd., show many preparations, but the sanitary floor-polish is receiving particular attention at this exhibition. Novel advertising ideas always make the stand of W. T. Owbridge, Ltd., a centre of attraction. One of the directors, Mr. W. A. Turner, is in attendance. An Owbridge airship marks the position of the stand. The Maypole Co. have a pretty stall decked out in variegated colours. Maypole dyes and perfumery are the principal exhibits. The Comet Chemical Co., Ltd., in a neat and bright display, call attention to baking-powder, chemicals, and vegetable colours. Weston & Westall, Ltd., and the Salt Union, Ltd., exhibit table-salt packed in various styles, and "Mermaid" bath-salt in penny packets. Danysz Virus, Ltd., are exhibiting vermin-destroyers.

"C. & D." Jubilee.

The fiftieth year of publication of *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST*, of London, was made the occasion of the issue of a Jubilee Number of July 31. . . . A most interesting history of the past half-century in pharmacy occupies thirty-two pages prefixed to the regular reading matter of the issue. The progress of pharmaceutical journalism is most clearly evident when this issue is compared with the little monthly periodical of sixty-four pages, $5\frac{1}{2}$ by $8\frac{1}{4}$ inches, which first made the title known to druggdom.—*The Druggists' Circular*.

"Comparisons are odious," but that comparison is invited by the publishers is evident when the number under consideration, weighing three and a half pounds, contains a replica of "No. 1," issued September 15, 1859. It is a bigger object-lesson of the advancement of pharmacy in fifty years than hours of patient reading could accomplish. While we have always admired the style of our mammothian contemporary we shall prize that replica of its initial number not only for its historical value, but for the mute evidence it furnishes of what a publication may become. *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* is the faithful ally of the busy druggist wherever he may be, and it supplies information and news that no other publication can possibly hope to. We congratulate you, most worthy grandsire, and trust yours may be a perpetual youth.—*British Columbia Pharmaceutical Record*.

Association Affairs.

Brief Records.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.—At a meeting of the Early-closing Committee of the Association, held recently, the possibilities of a weekly half-holiday were discussed, but, owing to the diversity of interests involved, the committee felt that they could not recommend it as a general arrangement.

Chemists' Scales.—At a meeting of the Sheffield Chemists' Trading Association on Wednesday evening, September 15, 80 per cent. of the members being present, the question of new scales was fully discussed, a number of samples were submitted, and the Association was able to obtain very favourable terms for a combined order for overhauling which was given to a local firm.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.—A committee-meeting of the Liverpool Branch was held in the Secretary's rooms on September 15. Miss Thoms, Messrs. Oldham, Sendall, Stewart, and Waldron were present. Mr. E. A. Stewart was elected President, in succession to Mr. W. P. Cook, who has left the district; Mr. H. Oldham was nominated Vice-President; and it was also decided to invite Mr. H. Jones to become a member of the Executive Committee. The winter session programme will shortly be issued. It will open with a whist-drive in the Ayondale Café, Church Street, on Wednesday, October 20, at 7.15 p.m.; tickets (2s. each) may be obtained from members of the committee or of the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. B. Waldron, 427 Mill Street, Liverpool. Limelight lectures have been promised, and will be given in the large hall of the Y.M.C.A., Mount Pleasant.

London Chemists' Association.—A meeting of the General Purposes Committee of this Association was held at 71 Old Kent Road, London, S.E., on September 22. Messrs. F. W. Truman (Chairman), D. White, and J. Wellesley Douglas (Hon. Secretary) attended. Mr. G. de G. Griffith was appointed as Hon. Solicitor, and Mr. F. R. Lockwood (representative of Messrs. H. C. Quelch & Co.) as Collector. The notices on the agenda on the Joint Proprietary Scheme and Pharmacists' Representation Committee were deferred. To a communication from the Registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society regarding the appointment of divisional secretaries it was decided that the committee is unable to make any recommendation, owing to the sphere of influence of the Association being so extended. Mr. G. P. Pond wrote suggesting that the new Weights and Measures Regulations and the proposed Select Committee to inquire into proprietary remedies should be discussed by the members of the Association. Mr. A. Goldthorpe wrote resigning his membership, as he was unable to attend the meetings.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

The annual general meeting of the Society will be held on September 29 (see Coming Events), when members of the Council for the ensuing year will be elected and the report read. The financial statement to be presented shows a balance in hand of 18l. 8s. 9d., expenditure for the year 11l. 1s. 8d., and subscriptions 18l. 2s. 6d. The balance brought forward from last year was 11l. 7s. 11d. The membership has dropped from fifty-five to forty-six, and the number of associates has fallen from ten to seven. The retiring members of the Council are Messrs. H. Antcliffe, J. Austen, R. D. Douglas, G. T. W. Newsholme, G. Squire, and H. G. Williams. The first five named, with Mr. F. Medley, have issued a circular offering themselves for election, and asking for the support and votes of the members of the Society. The remaining members of the Council are Messrs. J. T. Appleton, P. Carr, B. Ellis, A. Russell Fox, J. G. Jackson, and J. B. Pater.

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association.

A MEETING of the Executive of this Association was held at Surbiton on September 22.

The following arrangements were made for the ensuing session:

- October 6.—Meeting.
- October 20.—General meeting.
- November 10.—Whist-drive (at Richmond).
- December 15.—Meeting.
- January 26, 1910.—Whist-drive.
- February 23.—Meeting.
- March 16.—Meeting.
- April 20.—Annual dinner.

The following nominations were made as divisional secretaries of the Pharmaceutical Society: Brentford, Mr. C. J. Palmer; Wimbledon, Mr. F. Bowen; Kingston, Messrs. J. Parrot and F. Harvey.

Portsmouth Pharmacists' Association.

THIS Association held the first meeting of the winter session on September 22, in the Victoria Hall, under the presidency of Mr. T. H. Cruse. Eighteen members, including Mr. T. O. Barlow, Secretary, attended. The President gave an account of what had been done in the matter of opposing the granting of two poison licences in the borough of Portsmouth. He also mentioned that since the last meeting one of their members, Mr. Henchley, had died, and a vote of condolence was passed.

DINNER.—A small committee was elected to make arrangements for the dinner to be held on October 20, or as near that date as possible.

BUYING CLUB.—Mr. Geo. Donaldson opened a discussion on the subject of a buying club. He estimated that the members purchased patents to the extent of 6,000*l.* per annum, a large proportion of which were P.A.T.A. articles bearing sufficient profit to bring him to the conclusion that the patent medicine trade was not so bad after all. Mr. Donaldson paid a great tribute to the P.A.T.A. throughout his remarks, and did not suggest any scheme of co-operative buying for protected goods, though he thought the lowest terms should be obtained for the others. Many of the members considered that a buying scheme of a profitable kind was practically unworkable, owing to the varying demands of different districts, the large area covered, and other reasons, and no definite line of action was decided upon.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING was held at 10 Emmanuel Street, Cambridge, on Friday, September 17, when there was a large attendance, including Mr. Bernhard S. Campkin (President), Alderman A. Sidney Campkin, Messrs. H. F. Cook, J.P., E. Saville Peck, M.A., J. Evans (Hon. Treasurer), A. A. Deck, H. Flanders, Parson, F. S. Campkin, Wood, Pratt, Harris, and T. J. Mallett (Hon. Secretary).

B.P.C. MEETING.—The Hon. Secretary reported that he had received a letter from the Hon. Secretaries to the British Pharmaceutical Conference, accepting the invitation to visit Cambridge in 1910; also a letter from Dr. Reynolds Green, thanking the Association for electing him Chairman of the Local Committee, and intimating that he had pleasure in accepting the position. During a long discussion it transpired that several members of the Association had heartily taken up the matter, and had secured promises of material and financial assistance from members of the University, medical men, and other friends. The President suggested that, as they had at present only elected Dr. Reynolds Green as Chairman, it would be well to proceed to elect officers and committee, and hold a larger meeting of friends and supporters at a later date. This was agreed to, and the following were duly elected:

Vice-Chairmen: Alderman A. Sidney Campkin and Mr. E. H. Church.

Hon. Secretaries: Mr. A. A. Deck and Mr. T. J. Mallett.

Committee: Messrs. H. F. Cook, B. S. Campkin, H. Flanders, S. J. Parson, R. Sturton, and Percy Pain.

AGRI-HORTICULTURAL LICENCES.—It was reported that the unsuccessful applicants for licences under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act intended to apply again to the Town Council at the end of the present month. As the Association took active measures on the last occasion to prevent the granting of licences, and were also assisted by members of the Association on the Town Council, it was decided that the best course of procedure in the present case would be for every member to use his private influence with the Corporation to prevent the granting of these licences to applicants.

DIVISIONAL SECRETARIES.—Alderman A. Sidney Campkin and Mr. H. F. Cook were unanimously recommended for re-election as Divisional Secretaries for Cambridge and West Cambs.

It was decided to hold the annual meeting on October 15.

The Week's Poisonings.

TWELVE fatalities, including four misadventures, have been recorded from poisoning during the week.—At Portsea, Joseph Mitchell Lacey (25), able seaman in the Navy, died through accidentally drinking carbolic acid in mistake for beer. The poison had been supplied in a beer-bottle by a Corporation employé "as a favour."—William Waite (31), a Workington master joiner, took the same corrosive compound for suicidal purposes. Mr. Wm. Laurie, manager of Messrs. Carruthers & Taylor, chemists, Corporation Road, Workington, deposed that deceased was supplied with the acid for disinfecting purposes in a bottle marked "Poison"—the one he brought being changed.—Ellen Walker (19), box-maker, Goswell Road, London, E.C., poisoned herself with oxalic acid while depressed from recent loss of her child.—At Llandudno, Charlotte Williams (34), while temporarily insane, took a quantity of "cresolene."—Salts of lemon was the poison taken with suicidal intent by Mary Jane Moore (46), the wife of a Liverpool dock-labourer.—Death from misadventure was the verdict returned at the inquest into the death of John Arthur West (39), labourer, Ipswich, who died from the effects of spirit-of-salt poisoning. The acid was contained in a ginger-beer bottle.—An open verdict was the result of the inquiry at Lancaster into the death of Robt. Geo. Denison (56), a fitter, who took some spirit of salt containing dissolved zinc, which he kept in a sauce-bottle. During his comments the Coroner remarked that "it was a shame if any chemist sold poison in a bottle like that."—A Customs officer named William Morgan (52), of Upton Park, ended his life by taking acetic acid.—At the inquest on Sir Ralph Moor (*C. & D.*, September 18, p. 467) the Coroner informed the jury that the lethal agent (potassium cyanide) was obtained from Messrs. Pope, Roach & Co., chemists, St. James's Street, London, W., for "killing wasps." The poison-regulations were strictly complied with.—At Ashington, Northumberland, Mr. James Weir Scott, chemist and druggist, was found in a dying condition with a bottle of prussic acid beside him. The evidence in regard to deceased having taken the poison was conflicting, and the inquiry was adjourned for a *post-mortem* examination.—Ivy Gertrude Knowles (2), the daughter of a Bootle tanner, surreptitiously drank the contents of a glass containing a gargling solution of permanganate of potassium. "Accidentally poisoned," said the jury.—Another carbolic fatality is reported from Handsworth. At the inquest Mr. W. M. Bramley, chemist and druggist, 77 Rookery Road, Handsworth, deposed that deceased asked for a pennyworth of carbolic acid, as she was cleaning a room. Witness informed her that he did not supply pennyworths in plain bottles, but in poison-bottles at 4½*d.* Deceased purchased one of the latter.

Agri-Horticultural Poisons.

Notices of Application

for licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act have been lodged with the local authorities named.

DUMFRIESSHIRE.—Matthew Hogarth, merchant, Sanquhar.

Consideration of Applications.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—The County Council, who decided in favour of issuing no licences (*C. & D.*, June 26) have since received two petitions from the farmers in the Llangadfan and Penybontfawr districts urging the inconvenience arising from local tradesmen not being allowed to sell sheep-dip. The Council has referred the question to a committee.

Applications Granted.

DEVONSHIRE.—The County Council has issued licences to the following applicants: Messrs. S. Burch, Dawlish; R. H. Vickery, Chittlehampton; J. P. Whitlock, Holsworthy; and A. Wide, Hemyock.

DUNFERMLINE.—The Town Council decided last week that four applications should (on the recommendation of the Magistrates) be granted.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.—The renewed application of Mr. J. E. Perkins, Huntingdon, came before the County Council on September 15. The Parliamentary Committee reported that the applicant, whose application had previously been refused (*C. & D.*, May 29), had advanced sufficient reasons to justify them in recommending the issue of a licence. The Council confirmed the recommendation.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—In addition to the applications already granted (*C. & D.*, June 19), the County Council have issued licences to the following: A. Hallam (F. E. Hallam), Moseley; E. Pitt, Accock's Green; and J. H. Marsden, Malvern Link.

Practical Notes and Formulae.

Pasting Labels and Cuttings.

It is an advantage to have a bottle of water and brush alongside of the paste-pot, as the cuttings lie much evenner and firmer, if damped first. This applies especially to photos. It has the additional advantage of saving your adhesive matter.

Neutral Potash Soap.

M. VICARIO ("Journ. de Pharm. et de Chim.") gives the following formula for obtaining a perfectly neutral white soft-soap: Place 100 c.c. of alcohol (95-per-cent.) in a flask, and dissolve therein pure caustic potash 7 grams, then add, little by little, coconut oil 43 grams. The alcohol is removed by distillation or evaporation, and distilled water is added equal in amount (50 c.c.) to the soap formed. The resulting soap does not blacken calomel, and is neutral to phenolphthalein. The soap can in like manner be made from almond oil or lard. For 50 grams of lard 11 grams of caustic potash is required. The soap from coconut oil is solid, that from lard softer; while when oil is used a liquid soap results.

The Rate of Cooling of Poultices.

"THE LANCET" publishes an account of experiments made by Dr. J. D. Pilcher in the Pharmacological Laboratory of the Western Reserve University which shows that a linseed poultice cools slightly more slowly than a kaolin poultice. During the first twenty minutes, down to 75° C., the temperatures ran fairly parallel, and then the temperature of the linseed poultice remained about 5° C. above that of the kaolin poultice until the close of the experiment. Dr. Pilcher found that oatmeal, bread, and cornmeal poultices apparently retain their heat even somewhat better than the linseed poultice; the curves show a difference of from two to eight degrees between the temperatures of these masses and kaolin poultice.

Poisoned Wheat.

THE annual report of the New Zealand Department of Agriculture for 1908 gives a recipe for manufacturing poisoned wheat, which a local station owner has found to be very successful. A box, about 13 in. by 12 in. or thereabouts, is kept for the purpose. Twelve pounds of wheat is put in. Three tablespoonfuls of sugar is stirred in about a wineglassful of warm water. An ounce of strychnine is carefully powdered, the empty mortar and pestle being cleaned by rubbing them over with some of the wheat. The syrup is splashed in small portions at a time over the wheat, mixed thoroughly with both hands, and turned over till the wheat is all just moist—not wet, but very sticky to the touch. The powdered strychnine is sifted over the top layer and worked with the hands.

Nauseous Drugs.

THE taste of drugs which are ordinarily repulsive is improved, according to Overlach ("Apot. Zeit.") by combining the drug with allophanic acid. Allophanic acid is harmless, but combines with some liquid medicaments to form solid derivatives which are free from taste or disagreeable odour. As examples are given the combination of allophanic acid with santalol and ricinic acid. With these white insipid powders are produced, and in the case of castor oil a combination can be obtained containing 78 per cent. of oil. The therapeutic action is said to be the same as the original drug. Creosote and guaiacol form stable salts with allophanic acid and retain their medicinal properties unaltered.

Unguentum Capsici Compositum.

Capsicum (in powder) ...	1 dr.
Camphor (in powder) ...	2 dr.
Oil of turpentine ...	4 dr.
Oil of cajuput ...	2 dr.
Oil of cloves ...	1 dr.
Oil of wintergreen (methyl salicylate) ...	1 dr.
Oil of croton ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ dr.
Beeswax (yellow) ...	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
Petrolatum (yellow) ...	8 oz.

Melt the petrolatum and the wax together, add the capsicum, and digest at a moderate heat for two hours. Remove

from heat and allow to cool slightly and add the camphor. Stir till dissolved, strain, add the oils, and stir until the product thickens.

This is recommended for inclusion in the next edition of the "Canadian Formulary."—*Canadian Pharm. Journal*.

Gleitpuder

is the name given by Pinkus and Unna to a kind of dusting-powder which possesses in the highest degree the property of lightness and flows or glides after the manner of lycopodium. Other examples of natural "gleitpuder" are finely powdered starch and light magnesium carbonate. With these bases are combined carnauba wax, so as to make the powders resist the action of moisture. A base such as is here referred to is made as follows:

Potato starch ...	98 parts
Carnauba wax ...	1 part
Light magnesium carbonate ...	1 part

The following are examples of medicated "gleitpuder":

1.	
Potato starch ...	89 parts
Zinc oxide ...	10 parts
Carnauba wax ...	1 part
Ichthyol solution (1-per-cent.) ...	5 parts
Eosino solution (1-per-cent.) ...	5 parts
2.	
Zinc oxide ...	5 parts
Lycopodium ...	100 parts
Eosino solution (1-per-cent.) ...	10 parts

Formulae are also given in which alum, tannin, bismuth oxy-chloride, and sulphur replace a portion of the magnesium carbonate or zinc oxide in the recipes as given above.

Solid Opodeldoc.

MR. OTTO RAUBENHEIMER, in a paper communicated to the King's County (U.S.) Pharmaceutical Society, gave the following recipe for solid opodeldoc devised by Mr. Dunning, of Baltimore. The formula is a good one:

	Parts
Sodium carbonate (monohydr) ...	5
Stearic acid ...	25
Water ...	50
Alcohol ...	500
Camphor ...	12.5
Oil of thyme ...	1.5
Oil of rosemary ...	3
Strong solution of ammonia ...	25

Dissolve the sodium carbonate in the water by heat, add 10 c.c. alcohol and the stearic acid, warm until effervescence has ceased and perfect solution is effected, add the remainder of the alcohol, and the oils and ammonia solution; filter into bottles, closely stopper, and set aside to cool.

Mr. Raubenheimer also gave the following details of the origin of opodeldoc:

Some etymologists claim that this name is derived from the Greek word *ὀπός*, signifying juice, which is true of such words as opobalsamum and opopanax. The name opodeldoc, but not the preparation, was first used by that much-abused physician-pharmacist Paracelsus in the beginning of the sixteenth century for his emplastrum opodeldoch or opodeldoch or opodellocho (the name is spelt in different ways), a compound resin plaster with half-a-dozen ingredients. Paracelsus, as you all know, was the founder of iatro-chemistry (medical chemistry), which, in contrast to alchemy, opened new paths for chemistry and medicine by joining these two sciences. The liniment opodeldoc is first mentioned (1743) as an excellent household remedy, in the medical dictionary of Dr. Robert James, London, the originator and patentee (1747) of pulvis febrifugus jacobii, which as pulvis antimonialis, synonym James's powder, was official in the United States up to 1890. Diderot, Cideus et Toussaint, Paris, 1748, translated this medical dictionary into French. In the same year a simplified formula for opodeldoc appeared in the fourth edition of the Codex Medicamentarius or Pharmacopoea Parisiensis. About the same time (1748) a Dr. Steer, in England, prepared, but did not originate, a solid opodeldoc as a patent medicine and cure-all, and even to-day the liniment is known as Steer's opodeldoc. In 1761, under the name balsamum saponaceum, vulgo opodeldoch, it was admitted into the Pharmacopoeia Edinburgica, and in 1799, under the name linimentum saponato-camphoratum, into the Pharmacopoeia Borussica, and since then in all the Pharmacopoeias the world over.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, AND MEDICINES valued at 42,514*l.* were imported into Corea in 1908, as compared with 32,513*l.* in 1907.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., September 23.

BUSINESS in drugs and chemicals remains much the same as previously reported, there being a fairly good undertone about the markets generally. Peppermint oil has been the prominent feature this week, and a good business has been done in both American and Japanese, the former having sharply advanced, on account of the fact that Western distillers are not offering. The more interesting features in drugs and oils include a steady demand for cascara. Chamomiles are tending firmer. Ergot remains firm and scarce on spot, and the same applies to star-aniseed oil. Bergamot, lemon, and castor oils are easier. Opium is quiet, with an easier feeling. Shellac at auction was lower. Among chemicals, bleaching-powder is lower, as the result of competition among rival interests. Cream of tartar is also easier. Bromides are unaltered, the renewal of the German convention engaging attention. Glycerin orders are being executed more promptly, but very high values are predicted for 1910. Hydroquinone is easier. Quicksilver shows a hardening tendency in secondhands. Santonin has again advanced in secondhands. The chief movements have been as follows:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Ammonia sulphate	Aniseed oil (Star)	Bergamot oil	Bleaching powder
Cloves	Buchu	Cannabis indica (Bombay)	Canary seed
Honey (Jam.)	Cantharides	Castor oil	Shellac (auction)
Indiarubber	Cardanoms	Cream of tartar	
Kola	Clove oil	Hydroquinone	
Pepper	Cod-liver oil	Lemon oil	
Peppermint-oil	Quicksilver (seconds)	Sarsaparilla (native)	
Santonin			
Vanilla			

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, September 23:—The opium market is quiet but firm at from 13s. 6d. to 15s. 6d. per lb.

NEW YORK, September 23:—Business in drugs is improving. Opium is steady at \$5.15 per lb. for druggists. Peppermint oil continues to advance, and the price is nominal; the distillers have control of practically all the stocks. Hydrastis (golden seal) is quiet at \$2 per lb. Podophyllum root (mandrake) is firm at 8c., and Central and South American copaiba is easy at 42c. Balsam Peru is lower by 5c. at \$1.35. Cascara sagrada is dull at 8c. and Mexican sarsaparilla is scarce at 8½c. per lb.

London Markets.

ACID, CITRIC.—There is very little demand, the price of English being from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d., and foreign 1s. 3d.

ANISEED is unchanged at 21s. 6d. per cwt. for good Russian, 19s. for Levant, and 37s. 6d. for Spanish.

ARROWROOT quiet. At auction 336 barrels St. Vincent were offered, and 47 sold at 1½d. to 2d. for good manufacturing; fine was bought in at 3½d. per lb.

BLEACHING-POWDER is obtainable at the rather lower figure of 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton, and slightly less for quantity.

BROMIDES.—The question of the renewal of the German bromide convention is engaging attention. At a recent meeting of representatives of the constituent producers

held at Magdeburg it was resolved to postpone negotiations until the result of the deliberations with the Krugershall and Salzmunde works are known.

CANARY-SEED.—There is still little demand, but quotations are maintained at 45s. to 50s. per quarter for ordinary to fair quality of Morocco. The price of Turkish is nominally 50s. There is a better trade in Spanish than in any other kind at 60s. to 72s. 6d. for good to fine bold.

CARAWAY-SEED.—Good quality of old crop is quoted 33s. per cwt., but new crop can be bought at 27s. 6d. to 30s. for common to fair. Twenty bags offered and sold in the drug auction at 20s. for ordinary without reserve.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—Several tons of three-year-old bark have changed hands at 40s. spot, and for September-December shipment 35s. c.i.f. has been paid. In the drug-auction 137 bags sold at 38s. for fair three-year-old, and at 38s. 6d. for five-year-old.

CHAMOMILES.—Prices show a firmer tendency. New are offered at 86s. f.o.b., and spot is quoted 95s., but some ask 100s.; old-crop is worth from 62s. 6d. to 70s. as to quality. Arrivals since our last report amount to about 150 bales, but the flowers are not so white as the first arrivals. In the drug-auction six bags of good bold white, a few brownish, first Belgian pickings sold at 95s.

CHILLIES.—At auction 38 bags Nyasaland sold at from 49s. to 51s. for fine red, and 38s. 6d. for fair ditto.

CINCHONA.—The declarations for the next Amsterdam auction, to be held on September 30, show that 8,954 bales and 1,171 cases will be offered, or 10,125 packages, as compared with 10,881 packages offered in August. The total weight of bark is 916,534 kilos., the quinine-content being 54,547 kilos.; the weight of the manufacturing-bark is 797,560 kilos., and of druggists' bark 118,974 kilos., containing respectively 50,535 kilos. and 4,012 kilos. of quinine. The average percentage of the manufacturing-bark is 6.34, as compared with 6.55 in August and 6.24 in July. The shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of September amounted to 790,000 Amst. lb., against 632,000 Amst. lb. for the corresponding period of 1908. At the London auction on Tuesday the small supply of 301 packages was offered, comprising 248 packages East Indian, of which 180 sold, and 53 packages Ceylon, of which six sold. The unit was unchanged at ½d. per lb. East Indian.—Red stem chips sold at 1½d., and root 2½d. Officialis original stem chips and shavings 2d. to 2½d., quilly chips 2½d. to 2¾d., and branch 1d. to 1½d. Ceylon.—Succirubra branch 1½d., and root 1½d. The arrivals in London comprise 63 packages West African via Lisbon.

CLOVES.—At auction ten cases Penang were bought in at 1s. 3d. per lb. for fair. Privately a large business has been done, including Zanzibar spot at from 4¾d. to 5d., October-December delivery at 4¾d. to 4¾½d., and January-March at 4¾d. to 5½d.; also for arrival August-October shipment at 4¾d., September-November 4½d. to 4¾d., October-December 4¾d. to 4½d., and January-March at 4¾d. to 4¾½d. c.i.f. d/w.

COCA-LEAVES.—The 215 packages Java coca-leaves to be offered at Amsterdam on September 30 weigh about 14,190 kilos.

COPPER SULPHATE is unaltered at 18l. 10s. for Liverpool brands for prompt delivery and at 19l. to 19l. 5s. for January-April.

CORIANDER-SEED is steady at 11s. per cwt. for good new crop Morocco, and at 8s. 6d. to 10s. for common wormy to fair sound. In the drug-auction 50 bags Russian sold without reserve at from 9s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.

CREAM OF TARTAR is 1s. easier, 98 per cent. powder offering at 71s., and 95 per cent. at 69s. per cwt.

CUMIN-SEED is slow of sale at 35s. per cwt. for good Morocco, and 37s. for Malta. In auction, 30 bags Malta were bought in at 38s.

ERGOT remains firm, new-crop Spanish offering, to arrive, at 1s. 7d., and new Russian at 1s. 6d. c.i.f. terms to arrive. In the drug-auction four bags of small apparently baked and slightly wormy sold at from 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d.

FENUGREEK is unaltered at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for Morocco.

GLYCERIN.—Orders are now being executed more promptly, but there is no easing in quotations, although

conditions do not at present favour a further upward movement. It is probable that very high values will continue during 1910, and, barring unforeseen circumstances, even for 1911 similar conditions are likely to prevail.

GUINEA GRAINS.—The quotation in Liverpool is 64s., and on the spot 66s. is quoted.

HYDROQUINONE.—The expected reduction has taken place, the article being 0.50m. per kilo. cheaper in order to meet competition of the new makers. Whether this reduction in prices is sufficient remains to be seen.

LINSEED is firm at 48s. to 50s. per quarter for good clean quality.

MENTHOL remains quiet but steady at 8s. 6d. spot for Kobayashi, and for shipment 8s. 6d. c.i.f. is quoted.

MORPHINE is quiet, but steady, at from 7s. to 7s. 3d. per oz. as to quantity.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR.—Spot is firm, with further business at from 4s. 9d. to 4s. 10d., and to arrive 4s. 2d. to 4s. 2½d. c.i.f. has been paid, but in one quarter 4s. 3½d. is quoted.

OIL, BERGAMOT.—Prices from primary sources show an easier feeling, and several parcels have changed hands at less than last quoted prices. New-crop is quoted 16s. 9d. to 17s. c.i.f.

OIL, CASTOR.—Easier. Hull make is quoted at 26l. 15s. per ton for first pressing in barrels, and at 26l. 10s. for January to June 1910 delivery.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—Ceylon on the spot is quoted at 1s. 0½d. per lb. in drums.

OL, CLOVE.—The advance in cloves has brought about an advance in oil, one distiller of which asks 3s. 3d.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—With stocks in Norway and elsewhere fairly large, and present price fairly high, it is difficult to see any justification for a further advance before prospects for new season's oil are available. Agents quote 1909 oil at 68s. to 69s. c.i.f. London, and on the spot values range from 66s. to 70s., the lower price for 1908 oil.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on September 20 that the market for finest non-congealing Lofoten oil is firm at the equivalent of 66s. per barrel c.i.f. terms. The exports from Bergen amount to 10,142 barrels, against 13,923 barrels at the same date of last year.

OIL, LEMON.—An advice from Palermo, dated September 11, states that a few transactions were effected at slightly easier prices owing to weak sellers. The demand, however, is but dragging, the unusually long period of inactivity still continuing. Large holders refuse to listen to present prices, hoping to obtain an advantage when the market is clear of the cheap parcels. This will, of course, entirely depend on the development of the demand from abroad. For shipment 3s. to 3s. 2d. c.i.f. is quoted, and on the spot 3s. 4d. will buy good brands.

OIL, LIME.—The *Atrato* has brought 72 packages from Dominica.

OIL, PEPPERMINT, has been the feature of the week, and a further substantial advance (from 1s. 6d. to 2s.) has taken place in Wayne County tin oil and H.G.H. In the former a good spot business has been done at prices ranging from 7s. last Friday up to 8s. 6d. to-day. Some extreme rates have been cabled from New York this week, 8s. 1d. c.i.f. having been mentioned for an outside brand and 8s. 6d. c.i.f. for others; but these prices are not entertained for the time being. In H.G.H. the sales since our last include spot at from 9s. 4d. to 10s., with 10s. 3d. now asked, and for shipment 10s. 6d. landed terms is quoted. *Todd's* crystal white is quoted 9s. 11d. c.i.f. The demand has been on both consumptive and speculative account, added to which there has been a good inquiry from the Continent, including an order for 1,000 lb. which could not be executed owing to the small stocks. The Western distillers are said to have supplies well under their control, and the report is current that one of the leading houses has given them adequate financial aid. Naturally, considerably more interest has been displayed in Japanese oil, and since last Saturday between 140 and 150 cases have been sold, Kobayashi and Suzuki at 5s. 3d. per lb. c.i.f. On the spot Kobayashi has been sold up to 5s. 9d. and Suzuki up to 5s. 8d. per lb. In the drug-auction 10 cases Yazawa were held at 5s. 8d., a bid of 5s. 6d. being refused, and for 5 cases Kobayashi 5s. 9d. was wanted.

OIL, SPEARMINT.—New-crop American is quoted 6s. per lb.

OIL, TURPENTINE.—American has advanced 1s. on the week, closing at 43s. 3d. for American.

OPIMUM.—The market remains quiet and in some quarters the feeling is easier, slightly lower figures having been accepted. On the spot small sales of Turkey druggists' have been made as between 14s. 6d. and 14s. 9d., and in Persian business has been done at 14s. 6d. spot, and at 14s. 6d. to 15s. for forward delivery.

A Smyrna correspondent writes on September 11 that the successive advances in opium have astonished no one; they had already been foreseen, and it is averred to-day that the crops for all Turkey will not attain 5,000 cases, and that the buying markets are deprived of stocks. The smallness of the arrivals in view of the high prices on the market is a certain proof that the stocks in producing-centres have ceased to be important, while, on the other hand, the fact that consumers are paying the prices demanded by holders proves clearly the pressing need. The sales amount to 182 cases extra Karahissar t.o. at from 12s. 10d. to 14s. 2d. per lb. c.i.f. European ports. The market closes very firm with buyers, and the arrivals amount to 1,329 cases, against 1,595 cases last year. Another correspondent gives the following figures relating to the stocks on primary markets: *Smyrna*, old crop, 700 cases=105,000 lb.; new 1909 arrivals, 1,329 cases, less sales to date 729 cases=90,000 lb., making a total for Smyrna of 195,000 lb., or 1,309 cases. *Constantinople*, new 1909 arrivals, 1,518 cases, less sales to September 4, 954 cases, leaving 564 cases, or 84,600 lb. *Salonica*, new 1909 arrivals, 426 cases, less sales to September 3, 293 cases, leaving 133 cases, or 19,950 lb. The old and new opium on the growing markets to arrive eventually in Smyrna, Constantinople, and Salonica is estimated at 1,727 cases, or 295,050 lb. This makes a grand total of 3,724 cases, equal to 558,600 lb., as compared with 4,500 cases, equal to 675,000 lb., at the same date of last year. Prices to-day are from 13s. to 15s., as compared with 12s. 9d. to 14s. 3d. at the same time last year. The world's requirements of Turkey opium are about 650 cases per month, so that according to the above estimate there is a shortage of over 250 cases per month up to next July.

PEPPER (BLACK).—Good heavy Ceylon at auction was bought in at 3½d., and 40 bags *long* at 25s. Privately the spot market has advanced ¼d., Singapore offering at 3½d. For arrival a large business has been done, including October-December 3½d., November-January 3½d.; December-January shipment at 3½d., and January-March 3½d. to 4d.

PEPPER (WHITE).—Nothing was offered at auction. Privately Singapore on the spot has advanced to 6½d., and for shipment a good business has been done, comprising September-November shipment at 5½d. to 6½d. to 6½d., October-December 5½d. to 6½d., November-January 6½d. to 6½d., January-March, 6½d. to 6½d. c.i.f. d/w. Penang for October-December shipment has been sold at 5½d. to 5½d. c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—At auction 226 bags offered, and 50 sold at 2½d. for fair.

QUICKSILVER is inclined to be firmer in second-hands, the margin being represented by 6d. at 8l. 7s., importers quoting 8l. 7s. 6d. per bottle.

QUILLATA.—In Liverpool 33s. is quoted, while on the spot 32s. 6d. will buy. In the drug-auction 40 bales were held for 32l. 10s.

QUININE.—At the auction of the Amsterdam Quinine-works held on September 17, 1,417½ kilos. of Ed. II. sulphate were sold at an average price of 10.28 fl. per kilo., as against 10.23½ fl. at the previous auction. The next auction will be held on October 8. There is a very fair business being done for consumption, and a few contracts have been placed with the makers on the basis of 7½d. for German sulphate in bulk, the quotation from second-hands being 6½d. to 7d.

SANTONIN.—The makers still do not offer, so that the business is confined to second-hand parcels at a further advance—at between 36s. and 37s. 6d. for retail parcels. From Hamburg sales for bulk quantities are reported at the equivalent of from 30s. to 34s.

SENEGA remains firm at 1s. 11d. net spot.

SHELLAC.—At auction 794 cases were offered and practically all sold without reserve at a decline of from 2s. to 4s. on previous sale prices. Button lac was also cheaper. Fine pale curly Orange sold at 79s., bright lemony 75s. to 76s.; fine second, bright slightly matted, 76s. to 77s., strong curly reddish at 69s. to 75s., fair bright free 72s., bronze

slightly matted 75s. to 74s., flat reddish at 70s.; TN, broken reddish free, 68s., flat livery free 66s. to 67s.; common dark matted to blocky 53s., flat liver dark free at 49s. Of Garnet: 7 cases sold, including AC cakey 72s.; blocky GAL 54s.; 101 cases Button sold, including Kilburn's pale pure, 108s., dark 72s. to 73s., pale firsts stamped pure 88s. to 90s., pale BL1 part cakey 72s., BL2 dark free 61s., dark blocky 55s. to 57s., low dark resinous 39s. per cwt. Privately fair free TN Orange is quoted 70s. on the spot, and November-December shipment at 69s. c.i.f.

Soy.—Spot sales of "Wochan" brand have been made at 1s. 3d. per gal., duty paid, and at 1s. 1½d. c.i.f. to arrive.

VANILLA.—At auction 108 tins were offered, and practically all sold at an advance of 1s. per lb. on previous auction sales. Seychelles: 8½ to 9 in., 16s. 6d.; 6½ to 7 in., 12s.; 6 to 6½ in., 10s. to 11s.; 5½ to 6 in., 9s. 9d. to 11s.; 5 to 5½ in., 9s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.; 4½ to 5 in., 10s.; 4 to 4½ in., 9s. to 10s.; 3½ to 4 in., 9s. 3d.; seconds and thirds, 9s. to 9s. 9d.; and splits at 9s. to 9s. 3d.

WAX, JAPAN, is steady at 45s. spot. In auction 25 cases were bought in at 47s. 6d.

WOOD OIL.—The sales include 10 tons Hankow at 27s. 3d. per cwt. spot; no discount.

London Drug-auctions.

The offerings at the first-hand auction of drugs were small, and were concluded in less than two hours. Demand was by no means brisk, and the bulk was bought in. Cape aloes, being held for the higher plane of values obtained at the previous auction, did not sell. Buchu was fully steady. Sumatra benzoin was neglected. Bombay cannabis indica was lower and rather more plentiful. Cardamoms were fully steady to a penny dearer in some instances. Japanese refined camphor without reserve was easier. Copaiba sold cheaply for unfiltered and untested. Jamaica honey, being scarcer, was distinctly higher. Ipecacuanha quiet but firm. Kola was in demand at a further 3d. advance. Rhubarb was not bid for publicly, while there were no offerings of Tinnevely senna. Native sarsaparilla was easier inclined. Beeswax was flat and neglected. The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Agar-agar.....	10	0	Jalap.....	3	0
Aloes—			Kamala.....	3	0
Cape.....	23	2	Kola.....	46	46
Curaçao (boxes).....	24	0	Lime-juice.....	13	0
Socotrine (kegs).....	10	0	Mastich.....	3	0
Ammoniacum.....	3	0	Menthol.....	5	0
Amato-seed.....	20	0	Musk (Cab.).....	1	0
Apricot-kernels.....	21	0	Nux vomica.....	100	0
Arecia.....	36	0	Oil—		
Balsam (Peru).....	8	0	bay.....	1	0
Benzoin—			cassia.....	5	0
Sumatra.....	41	0	cinnamon-leaf.....	9	0
Buchu.....	12	9	citronella (Java)		
Camphor—			(tins).....	5	0
Ch. cr.....	7	0	orange (W.I.).....	2	0
Jap. ref.....	51	15	peppermint.....	15	0
Cannabis indica.....	14	0	Orange-peel.....	36	0
Caraway-seed.....	20	20	Quillaia.....	40	0
Cardamoms.....	300	226	Rhubarb (China).....	32	0
Cascara sagrada.....	237	137	Sarsaparilla—		
Cascarilla.....	17	3	Guatemala.....	123	0
Castorium (box).....	1	1	Lima Jam.....	5	1
Chanomiles.....	6	6	Native Jam.....	26	14
Coca-leaves.....	19	19	Scammonium.....	1	0
Colocynth pulp.....	10	0	Scedlae.....	100	0
Copaiba.....	43	43	Senna and pods—		
Coriander-seed.....	50	50	Alex.....	25	0
Cubeb.....	4	0	Soy.....	10	0
Cumin-seed.....	30	0	Squill.....	4	0
Cuttlefish-bone.....	50	0	Sticklae.....	50	0
Dill-seed.....	34	0	Tragacanth.....	6	6
Dragon's-blood.....	2	0	Turmeric.....	52	0
Ergot (Span.).....	4	4	Wax (bees')—		
Gamboge.....	6	0	Abyssinian.....	26	26
Guinea grains.....	14	0	Australian.....	28	0
Gum arabic.....	57	22	East Indian.....	14	0
Honey—			Guatemala.....	1	0
Jamaica.....	67	59	Jamaica.....	15	2
Mexican.....	2	2	Madagascar.....	114	15
Insect-flowers.....	3	1	Mozambique.....	15	0
Ipecacuanha—			Zanzibar.....	17	0
Cartagena.....	1	1	Wax, veg. (Japan).....	25	0
Matto Grosso.....	15	1	Wood oil.....	50	0
Minas.....	20	3			

AGAR-AGAR.—Ten bales of No. 1 Kobe strip were retired at 2s. and cuttings at 1s. 3d.

ALOES.—Cape, of which 21 cases offered, was held at the advance obtained at the auctions of a fortnight ago, but buyers would not pay more than 34s. 6d. for good bright hard firsts Mossel Bay, which was refused. Two cases dull soft mixed with dirt sold at 28s. to 30s. Of Curaçao, 24 boxes were offered, best lots being held at 42s. 6d. for soft dullish livery, and for capey a bid of 34s. is to be made. Lately there have been complaints that recent parcels of Curaçao, bought on c.i.f. terms, have proved to be partly soft, thus pointing to some defect in preparation.

AMMONIACUM.—For three bags of small to medium pale free drop, slightly blocky, a bid of 62s. 6d. is to be submitted.

BALSAM COPAIBA.—Forty-three cases of thin watery unfiltered Cartagena sold at from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d., and ullaged at 1s. 5d.

BENZON.—Now that there are no more cheap parcels on offer, the feeling prevails that the market will improve. Stock mostly consists of the lower grades. In auction good fair Sumatra seconds with small to bold almonds were held for 7l. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Full up. Five bales of small slightly yellowish round to fair green slightly stalky, sold at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 7d. A bale of green ovals sold at 8½d., and three of good green "longs" at 9d. per lb.

CAMPHOR (CRUDE).—Seven cases China were held at 140s.

CAMPHOR (REFINED).—Fifteen cases of Japanese refined (¼ oz.) tablets sold without reserve at from 1s. 7¼d. to 1s. 7½d. per lb., no discount.

CANNABIS INDICA.—The Bombay description is more plentiful and rather easier, in one quarter 4s. 6d. being asked for fair tops, but in another direction 5s. was wanted.

CARDAMOMS met with a fair demand at generally steady prices, with an occasional advance of 1d., the following rates being paid: Ceylon-Mysore, extra bold pale, 2s. 4d. to 2s. 5d.; bold long pale, 2s. 2d.; medium and bold palish to pale, 1s. 9d. to 1s. 11d.; small and medium palish to pale, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; small dull, 1s. 4d.; tiny pale, 1s. 5d.; medium brown, 1s. 5d.; small pale badly clipped, 1s. 4d.; pickings, boldish split, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; ordinary to fair brown and split, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. Seed, 1s. 8d. Splits, bold pale, 1s. 8d.; medium and bold, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; small, 1s. 4d. Small to medium heavy green Alleppy (3 cases), 1s. 4d. Indian (Tuticorin), good bold pale, few split, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; medium and bold ditto, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d.; small and medium, 1s. 7d.; small to bold reds and splits, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d.

The exports from Ceylon from January 1 to August 30 amounted to 452,360 lb., against 393,895 lb. in 1908 and 510,514 lb. in 1907.

CASTORUM.—A single box (5¼ lb.) fair seconds sold at 70s. per lb. subject.

COCA-LEAVES.—Nineteen cases Indian sold at from 6d. to 7d. per lb. for thin brown Truxillo character.

COLOCYNTH.—Ten bales of fair Turkey pulp were held for 8½d. per lb.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Only two cases were offered, consisting of Singapore reboiled lump, part false-packed with dull earthy lump, for which 9l. was wanted. Privately a few cases of good reboiled lump are offered at from 11l. 10s. to 12l. per cwt.

GUM ARABIC.—Twenty casks of fair brown Barbary were limited at 31s., and 21 bags badly sea-damaged and blocky sold at 18s. 6d. and block at 15s. 6d. per cwt.

HONEY.—With much smaller offerings higher prices were paid. Forty barrels of good palish set Jamaica sold at 30s. to 30s. 6d. per cwt., 10 packages darkish brown liquid realised 24s. to 24s. 6d., and 7 barrels brown setting 23s. 6d. Two casks low Mexican found a buyer at 21s.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—A single bale of small Dalmatian closed sold at 180s.

IPECACUANHA.—Very quiet. A good selection of Matto Grosso root was offered, but only one bale sold at 6s. for good bright plump native-picked root. A new lot of

14 bales Minas was offered, the consignment practically all consisting of nice plump root partly native-picked, of which 3 bales sold at 5s. 6d. per lb.; in another instance 5s. 6d. was refused for similar quality. A bale of woody Cartagena pickings sold without reserve at 3s. 6d. The stock of ipecacuanha in the warehouse on September 22 consisted of 83 Matto Grosso, 46 Minas, and 64 Cartagena—or 193 packages in all—which is considered small for so important a drug.

JALAP.—Three bags of fair small to bold Vera Cruz (Parry's test 11.2 per cent.) were held at 1s. 11d., a bid of 1s. 10d. being refused. The terms were "net and gross for net."

KOLA advanced about $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb., all offering (46 packages) being disposed of at from $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. to 4d. for good bold bright dried Jamaica; while for several oddments without reserve, 9 packages in all, from 3d. to $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. was paid for mostly common small dark. Three bags of small African quarters sold at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

MASTICH.—A bid of 1s. 10d. is to be submitted for small dusty yellow tear; fair pale was held at 2s. 2d.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Fair gelatine strip, in cases, was held for 7d. per lb., and dull quarters, in bags, at $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.

RHUBARB.—Quite neglected. Bold heavy flat High-dried, with three-quarters good pinky fracture, was held at 1s. 1d., and medium ditto at the same price. The first arrivals of new crop Canton were offered and bought in, including bold round roughish with a few pickings at 1s. 3d.

SARSAPARILLA.—The chief interest centred in the offering of 123 bales fair rolled Guatemala character *via* Havre, this being the largest consignment yet received of this description. The limit placed on the parcel was 9d., but nothing higher than $6\frac{1}{2}$ d. was bid; 26 bales native Jamaica offered and mostly sold at 10d. to $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. for dull red and yellowish to fair red; good was held for 1s.; for 4 bales ordinary Lima 1s. was wanted. No grey Jamaica offered.

SENNA.—No Tinnevely offered. Five cases of common Alexandrian leaf were held at $7\frac{3}{4}$ d., and ordinary broken at $2\frac{3}{4}$ d.; 5 bales of flimsy pods were retired at 7d.

SQUILL.—Good white is obtainable at 3d. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Quiet. Fifteen packages Jamaica offered, but only two sold at 7l. 5s. to 7l. 10s. for ordinary to fair brown; the best lots were held at from 7l. 15s. to 7l. 17s. 6d.; 15 bags Mozambique realised 6l. 15s. for fair yellow roll and 6l. 5s. for common wormy; 120 mats of good even brown Madagascar were limited at 6l. 15s., a bid of 6l. 12s. 6d. being refused; 25 cases good grey Australian were offered and bought in at nominal values; 26 bags Abyssinian sold at 92s. for common drossy broken, and 70s. for low.

Heavy Chemicals.

There is little of change to be reported regarding the conditions of trade in the heavy chemical market. At all the principal centres of the industry there seems to be a slightly better demand for prompt or early delivery, and more attention is now being paid with regard to forward requirements. A fair amount of business has been done in this latter direction since last writing, more particularly in what may be described as the main miscellaneous products, at practically full current prices. Export demand continues good. Values generally speaking are on the steady side and show little fluctuation.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues to rule on the very steady side and present values are better. Beekton prompt 11l. 10s. to 11l. 11s. 3d., January to June 11l. 12s. 6d. to 11l. 15s.; Beekton terms, 11l. 2s. 6d. to 11l. 5s.; London, 11l. 2s. 6d. to 11l. 5s.; Leith, 11l. 10s., January to June 11l. 15s.; Hull, 11l. 3s. 9d. to 11l. 5s.; and Liverpool, 11l. 6s. 3d. to 11l. 7s. 6d.

BARIUM PRODUCTS.—The all-round demand in this branch continues very fair, and prices too are steady and well maintained. The mineral carbonate of barytes or witherite has only been available for deliveries against existing contracts, and miscellaneous orders can only be filled on deferred delivery. Prices are very firm and dependent upon quality, quantity, and delivery. Good forward contracts have been booked, so any decline in firmness seems quite improbable. Blanc Fixe pure precipitated sulphate of barium in paste form, 6l. 15s. to 7l. 10s. per ton in usual casks. Chloride of barium ordinary refined crystals in casks 7l. to 7l. 10s. per ton. Hydrate of barium purest crystals slow of sale and a trifle lower at 13l. to 14l. per ton in 6/7 cwt. casks. Fused concentrated barium hydrate solid 56 to 60 per cent. BaO in

5/6 cwt. drums, 13l. 15s. to 15l. per ton. Crushed concentrated quality in special drums, about 3 cwt. each, 30s. per ton extra. Mineral sulphate of barytes in good average consumptive demand at 37s. 6d. to 100s. per ton, according to quality, quantity, and package. Crude calcined sulphide of barium 70 to 75 per cent., 5l. 5s. to 5l. 17s. 6d. per ton.

Manchester Chemical-market.

September 21.

The new season's prices of heavy chemicals have now been issued. Caustic soda, ammonia alkali, and bleaching-powder remain practically unchanged, and it is reported that some contracts have been fixed for delivery over the next twelve months at the old rates. There are, however, some "outside" makers and merchants who invite inquiries. For bleaching-powder the official quotation is from 4l. to 4l. 7s. 6d. per ton on rails at makers' works. Carbonate of potash is weaker, and refined German (Hensel's) 90 to 92 per cent. is quoted 16l. to 16l. 5s. f.o.b.; Russian is 15l. 15s. to 16l. per ton ex store Manchester, and "to arrive" 15l. 5s. c.i.f. is quoted, all net prices. The firmness of glycerin in all grades continues, and top prices are paid for prompt delivery. Crude is scarce, and nearest values for 80-per-cent. English are: 1909, 54l.; 1910, 53l.; 1911, 50l. Castor oil is firm for English and Continental, but demand is poor. Coal-tar products continue quiet generally. Sulphate of ammonia is quoted 11l. 2s. 6d. to 11l. 3s. 9d. per ton on rails Manchester.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

CITRIC ACID would seem at last to have reached a firm market, as at the existing cheap prices of 2.60m. per kg. large speculative purchases have taken place. Spot goods as well as delivery are not obtainable below 2.65m. per 1 kg., and makers are not offering at these rates.

CANTHARIDES.—It is confirmed that the Russian crop is very small, and as the supplies on the Hamburg market are very scanty a rising tendency is noticeable; 5.80m. per kg. has been offered in vain for spot, and sooner or later the price of 6m. now asked will have to be paid.

HYDRASTIS.—Owing to large sales in blank on the part of New York houses, who had to cover their needs, a further improvement in prices took place, and immediate deliveries are not obtainable under 19.50m. per kilo. Several parcels were also taken off the Hamburg market, so that spot is not to be had under 19.50m.

SENEGAL.—In view of the comparatively cheap prices several speculative sales took place at 4m. and 4.50m. for delivery and spot respectively.

STRONTIUM NITRATE.—Values have declined owing to the appearance of a new maker, who is undercutting in order to obtain custom.

London Port Dues

As the London Chamber of Commerce is among the metropolitan associations which have been invited to give an expression of their opinion on the proposed Port of London dues, the Secretary (Mr. Charles E. Musgrave) has issued a circular letter to the members of the Chemical-trade Section, stating that if necessary a meeting will be called to discuss certain items in the draft schedule, and asking for the views of members in writing. Accompanying the letter is a list of the maximum port dues affecting the chemical and drug trades, with a comparison of the dues levied at Liverpool. Glancing through the list, however, it must be said that the bulk of the items show higher rates in Liverpool than those proposed in London. This may be seen from the selection of a few items:

	London Ton	Liverpool Ton
Drugs (n.o.r.)	... 3s.	5s.
Chemicals (n.o.r.)	... 3s.	5s.
Alkali	... 5d.	1s.
Borax	... 3s.	3s. 4d.
Glycerin	... 2s.	3s.
Gums	... 2s.	3s.
Oilmen's stores (n.o.r.)	... 3s.	5s.
Opium	... 3s.	5s.
Turpentine, spirit	... 1s.	2s. 2d.

COREAN GINSENG.—According to the British Consul the exports from the open ports of Corea last year amounted in value to only 180l., against 122,802l. in 1907, a decrease of 122,622l. The average exports during the previous five years were 67,535l.

The change in the medicine-stamp prompts "Printers' Ink" to say: "No longer will the patent-medicine man receive this undeserved support. Moreover, it is more than probable that he will be the subject of all the tedious procedure that follows the meeting of a Select Committee. The Committee is to decide whether a patent-medicine manufacturer shall be compelled to describe on the label the full ingredients of his wonderful remedy."



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A letter for publication should always be a distinct communication; nothing else should be mixed up with it. Each query—no matter whether legal, dispensing, or general—should stand by itself, and the paper upon which it is written should always be backed with the shop stamp. We do not undertake to reply to queries by post. Write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with them. Letters received after Wednesday morning cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

Podophyllum Emodi.

SIR,—I am glad to see by the concluding paragraph of Dr. T. A. Henry's letter, that he is in agreement with me regarding the necessity of a complete investigation of the effects of climate and soil upon the proportion and possible constitution of the resin of *Podophyllum Emodi*. He states that it is known that the rhizomes of wild plants differ. Of this I am absolutely convinced, because the physiological experiments made by me were upon resin produced by operating on thousands of pounds' weight of the rhizome, and by doses varying from $\frac{1}{2}$ grain to 2 grains given to seventeen persons, and over a period of a fortnight. Hardly what one would call—as he describes it—"casual" observations. I am sure it will be a source of satisfaction to the members of the Committee of Reference in Pharmacy for the new British Pharmacopoeia to learn that a complete inquiry into the subject, so as to ensure uniformity of rhizome and resin, is being undertaken in the Imperial Institute. I may, I think, record here that having extracted many thousands of pounds' weight of *Podophyllum peltatum* rhizome, the percentage has been found to vary between 3 and 7. The average, up to ten years ago, was 6.23, but this percentage has fallen considerably during the last decade.

Yours faithfully,

Southwark, S.E.

JOHN C. UMNEY.

Not "Commercial Gentlemen."

SIR,—Under the heading of "Commercial Travellers' Calls" I see that a *C. & D.* correspondent uses the words "commercial gentlemen." As a traveller myself I strongly object to these words: one might just as well refer to "Army gentlemen." No, Sir; commercial representatives of any standing wish to be known as commercial travellers or commercial men, never as "commercial gentlemen."

Yours truly,

Bournemouth.

H. W. HARRIE.

How to Treat Commercial Men.

SIR,—I see "Suburban Chemist No. 2" gets rid of the difficulty by asking travellers to call at 8 or 8.30 A.M. This is an easy way, but it does not seem kind, neither is it good business. A business man cannot afford to refuse to see travellers. For example, yesterday I had an interesting and useful interview with a very capable and original sort of man, from whom I got some points which will be worked out to the advantage of my business before many weeks are over. I admit there are many callers whom one does not require, but surely they can be promptly and firmly, yet courteously, dismissed. One never knows when something useful may come along; therefore I say,

SEE THEM ALL. (175/63.)

Tu Quoque.

SIR,—Mr. J. Bidie must be the proverbial "Truthful James." He hits the nail fair and square on the head, and deserves the prize you award. He says: "The average chemist has to put up with so much impudence, and swallow it for twelve hours six days in the week, that it is small wonder that some of it comes back on the only person left to receive it after the errand-boy" (vide *C. & D.*, September 11, p. 445). Bravo, J. Bidie! I sympathise very sincerely with the daily worries of chemists; but will they improve matters by revenging themselves on errand-boys

and travellers? Have they ever heard of the motto "Noblesse oblige," and is this their application of it?

Faithfully yours,

TRAVELLER. (168/39.)

More Dictionaries Wanted.

SIR,—Now that your articles "How to Treat Travellers" have concluded, can we please have some articles "How to Treat Customers"? Here is my problem:

A lady enters the shop and asks for a bottle of Eno's Fruit Salt at 1s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. She says she can buy it round the corner at the Stores at that price. Would you supply it at that (the cost) price, or say (to yourself) that she was a descendant of Sapphira?

J. C. B. (153/12.)

[The answering of that seems rather an easy way of getting copies of the "Chemists' Medical Dictionary," but we are willing to award them to a limited extent. Each competitor should tell us on a postcard of a similar case within his (or her) personal experience, and what he (or she) did. The cards should be addressed thus: "Price Problem, Editor *C. & D.*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C."]]

Bergamot Oil.

SIR,—Mr. W. H. Simmons records his opinion in your last issue, p. 487, that the maximum rotation that I have suggested for bergamot oil is perhaps too low. In some exceptional cases it may be; for I am aware that in some seasons, where the oil is pressed from very ripe fruit, the rotation has been slightly above +20°, but in a complete record of the optical rotations of many hundreds of samples of bergamot oil, handled during the past fourteen years, I have not met with a pure oil with an optical rotation of over 20°. In 1895 I suggested +15° as a maximum limit, the pure oils examined at that time varying between +10° and +15°. Since then the average rotation of unquestionably pure oils has been 16°, the highest being 19°, and the lowest 10°. My only desire is to preclude any possibility of addition of orange terpene, added with a view to neutralising certain of the physical factors of synthetic esters.

Yours faithfully,

Southwark, S.E.

JOHN C. UMNEY.

Stocktaking.

SIR,—When receiving bulk goods into warehouse, put a ticket on the case or box, marked with the quantity contained. When filling up shop bottles, etc., mark the quantity taken out. At stocktaking you easily reckon quantity left. On all smaller bottles, drawers, etc., stick a label marked with the tare. With a little practice, the contents of shop-bottles (liquid) can easily be gauged, in spite of varying densities. All goods getting soiled or not selling must be reduced in price or left out of stock-sheets. All goods used by the owner or his family, or given away, must be charged to private account. Labels are left out of stock-sheets. Strict accuracy is impossible. Adopt a method of keeping your stock; not to have goods of one name scattered in the shop, cellar, and warehouse, so that you do not always know what you have. When you have all priced out, take 5 per cent. off the whole of the stock. Some do not take it off patents; but properly it should come off the lot. Then take 10 per cent. for depreciation of your fixtures; in course of time you can keep fixtures at a fixed value—the second-hand value. Then make out your balance-sheet. There are several ways of doing this. For chemists, who are not chartered accountants, this is a simple, easily understood style:

June 30, 1908.		Dr.	June 30, 1909.		Cr.
		£			£
Stock	...	250	Stock	...	270
Fixtures	...	200	Fixtures	...	180
Accounts owing trade	...	100	Accounts due to me	...	75
Cash in bank	...	100	Private account. Goods	...	
Cash on hand	...	5	and money taken for	...	
Balance, profit	...	300	self and family	...	200
			Cash in bank	...	200
			Cash on hand	...	30
		£955			£955

According to this, you have made 100% net profit. The income-tax man will tax on the 300%. (100% net profit plus the 200% taken out of the business by you). But you must also keep a detailed tabular report of all expenses for the year, for inspection by income-tax man. These include carriages, goods paid for by cash, accounts paid by cash,

accounts paid by cheque, wages, insurances, licences, gas, rent, taxes, stationery, tools, etc. Also keep a book in which to enter the cost of all goods put up by yourself. For instance, 1*d.* packets of rhubarb may cost 3*d.* dozen, while 1*d.* tins of coco-nut oil may cost 7*d.* dozen. Some 6*d.* lines may cost 3*d.*, others 4½*d.* each. With systematic stockkeeping and stocktaking, you always know exactly how you stand; without them, you get a very exaggerated idea of your business: you overlook the always increasing amount of obsolete and spoiling goods, and depreciation of fixtures and utensils. Many businesses doing 20*l.* a week are worth in reality no more than some doing 12*l.*

Yours,

MG. (174/43.)

Prices of "Elliman."

SIR,—Regarding Elliman's Embrocation and other patents, is it not high time that chemists as a body or individually went on strike? Many chemists think that concerted action is long overdue: a lead is only necessary, as the policy of timidity has been overdone. Why should chemists allow themselves to be trifled with, and take mean treatment lying down? By being out of a patent medicine we sometimes lose a penny profit, but oftener make a shilling or more by selling something better (not "just as good"), while the satisfaction of being independent of such manufacturers is most gratifying. I hope all vendors will do something now. Yours truly,

STRIKER. (173/13.)

SIR,—I cannot help noticing that the action which Messrs. Elliman have taken has stirred up quite a "hornets' nest." I do not like their saying "it is an act of retaliation." Of course, we all know that some of our craft will and do stoop to sell "protected articles" under the right price. Still the bulk of the trade have always kept to the agreement, and I do not think it is fair treatment to punish the innocent with the guilty. I am equally sorry to see the attitude that many are taking up of boycotting Elliman's Embrocation and advocating the return of cases, showcards, etc. "Two wrongs don't make a right." I would rather earnestly appeal to Messrs. Elliman to raise the minimum price, and so restore the good feeling of the trade. Trusting that I am voicing the feeling of many fellow chemists, I sign myself

FAIR PROFIT. (170/18.)

SIR,—It seems that Messrs. Ellimans, as well as other proprietary makers, keep their eyes blind to their friends and cling to their enemies. Hitherto these have been the limited drug-stores, now the co-operative stores have joined hands with them. In my district, to one chemist there are two co-op. stores, each substituting wholesale co-op. preparations for advertised goods. I have been in touch with many chemists in three of the largest counties, and find them, to a man, loyal to protected goods where there is a fair margin of profit. Of course the fair margin depends upon the class of goods. In my own business when that margin is decreased, I have ceased to stock them; and have found no loss to business. The personal element will always outweigh any advertisement. Yours,

MG. (174/43.)

SIR,—To those chemists who desire that their shelves shall be speedily cleared of their stock of Elliman's, we say that we should be happy to assist them so that they may adopt one or other of the formulae from time to time published in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, or other trade paper, and use the space that would be available for the exhibition of their own put-up. We offer to buy up the stock on the market on the new terms, but we will only pay for bottles that are received unbroken. We offer to buy the 7*d.* size at 6*s.* 8*d.*, 1*s.* size at 10*s.*, 2*s.* size at 19*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.* size at 32*s.* 9*d.*, 8½*d.* size at 8*s.* 2*d.*, 1*s.* 1½*d.* size at 11*s.* 1*d.*, 2*s.* 9*d.* size at 25*s.* 4*d.*, and 4*s.* size at 39*s.* 6*d.* Net for quantities of less value in one consignment than 5*l.* 8*s.* Upon quantities of 5*l.* 8*s.* and upwards a discount of 10 per cent. must be allowed to us, which discount was allowed by us in the first instance; but we repeat that no allowance whatever will be made on bottles found to be broken when the consignment is unpacked at our works. Had the writers of the letters in the papers kept their heads, and formulated their complaint in a proper spirit, we might have offered another answer. Yours faithfully,

Slough, September 21.

ELLIMAN, SONS & CO.

Kent (173/34) also writes on this subject, and incorporates in his letter an advertisement of his recipe for an imitation of Elliman's Embrocation!

Another Price Question.

SIR,—My attention has been attracted to an illustrated list dealing with nursing requisites. Each article therein has the retail price appended. A sample copy of this booklet, which emanates from a well-known firm, is received together with a covering letter to the effect that a supply, if desired, will be sent for distribution to customers. An examination of the prices quoted will, in many instances, show that the ratio of profit obtained by the retailer is totally inadequate. If such is the case when the goods are sold at face-value, what profit will be left to the unfortunate chemist after the departmental stores have taken the matter in hand? The trade has suffered sufficiently from the introduction of branded chemicals and tablets without an additional horror in the shape of branded sundries. I sincerely trust that pharmacists will refuse to lend their aid to this enterprise. If wholesale firms wish to cultivate this branch of business, it is quite open to them to do so, but I for one will not in any way support them.

Bexhill.

R. W. ROBBINS.

Three Old Familiars.

SIR,—I have been interested in the correspondence in your columns lately, and, having been in the business over half a century, perhaps my experience may be of interest. I was apprenticed to the late Mr. G. Thurlby, of Commercial Road, Lowestoft, in 1851. Mr. Thurlby hailed from the Midlands. At that period a very popular remedy for coughs was syrup of squills, syrup of foxes' lungs, and paregoric. Mr. Thurlby had never heard of foxes' lungs; so I was sent to obtain it from a local chemist, and it proved to be syr. tolu. I have never met with it elsewhere, till last winter I was asked for it, and on expressing surprise I found the lady came from Lowestoft.

I was taught to sell ol. olive for "sweet oil," but on coming here I found both olive and colza sold, but for different purposes—olive for human use, colza for lubricating and polishing purposes. I invariably ask for what purpose it is required, and supply accordingly. Sometimes sweet oil is required for the ears; then ol. amygd. dulc. is given.

In last week's remarks *re* cup moss; Mr. Thurlby had a considerable reputation for the cure of whooping-cough, for which he used a decoction of the moss (gathered locally) with the addition of pot. carb. ʒj. and coccus cact. (S.G.) gr. x. with mellis to ʒviij. of the decoction.

Yours faithfully,

Leicester.

S. C. NUTMAN.

What is Clock-oil?

SIR,—One of your correspondents ("W. L. H."), with whose opinions and those of the vast majority regarding sweet oil I entirely agree, speaks of oil for clocks. When I was an apprentice, over thirty years ago, I was always led to understand that there was something mysterious about the oil used by watchmakers. By-and-by I grew less unsophisticated, nevertheless there was always in my mind the doubt, when I was supplying clock-oil, that perhaps I was wrong. Not that it would have been a hanging matter if I had supplied olive, or sperm, or rape, or almond oil, when one of the other three was intended, but even in small matters like these the pharmacist (we did not call him that then) of long ago liked to feel that he had the approval of his conscience. In those days it was pre-eminently obligatory that whatever else was supplied the oil must be a non-drier, and it must not easily become rancid. The two oils that best filled the bill were sperm and almond, and one or other of these was commonly employed. What oil is most used to-day? I put this question because of a recent experience of my own with my "grandfather's clock." This clock is a good old veteran that has seen service for well nigh a century and is as accurate as ever. Ten years is a fair average time for such a clock to go without cleaning, and you can imagine my disappointment when not long ago I came to the conclusion that the old clock would not go. It was only some two or three years since it had been cleaned, and I was positive that the trouble had nothing to do with the machinery. At last it flashed across my mind that the watchmaker in oiling the clock after cleaning it had used a drying oil, very possibly

by mistake. No sooner had this occurred to me than I was into the "innards" of the clock, and sure enough there were streaks of sticky varnish-like material running down the brasswork below every pivot socket. I at once got some paraffin oil and soaked thoroughly every socket, and afterwards I carefully oiled all the wheels with cycle (mineral) oil. Immediately the old clock began work once more, and it keeps time with the sun. My strong impression is that the watchmaker, who is a perfectly honourable man to the best of my judgment and belief, had been in the habit of using almond oil, but that he had got a supply not of English but of Persian almond oil, and that this last, being a drying oil, was the cause of all the trouble. Not a bad stroke of business for a watchmaker to use a drying oil, especially if he does it in innocence, for the clocks require at least three "cleaning" for once under the old system. I now vote for liquid paraffin for "clock-oil."

AN OLD HAND. (165/90.)

Information Received from Subscribers.

Propolis.

This substance is the natural secretion on the buds of the horse-chestnut and some other trees, and is intended by Nature to keep out the cold and wet, so as to ensure the safety of the leaf-buds for the ensuing spring. I believe that it is used (as your New Zealand correspondent says) by bees for stopping crevices in their hives.—*R. Pearce Page (Pittville-well).*

Nerve-ointment.

Your reply in the *C. & D.* of September 11 did not catch my eye until to-day, but in my experience the nerve-ointment is really bone marrow—just the marrow scraped out of beef bones. I have several times supplied this, and have had several old recipes brought to me by customers for preparation, and have used this beef marrow.—*G. R. Hankinson (Uttoxeter).*

Sodium (not Sulphur) in the Sun.

I see in reading my letter (*C. & D.*, September 18, p. 488) that sulphur is mentioned instead of sodium, which I intended; in all probability the mistake was my own, for I had only a very short time to give to writing it, but I suppose most readers will understand. We have a wonderful sky this evening here after the sunset, the clouds all deep and brilliant blood-red, tinting all the surroundings that shade, while the sky is between a beautiful blue and greenish shade—a most beautiful sight, rarely seen.—*J. D. Carse (Belfast).*

"All Fours."

Is "Pharmacist" sure that it is a liniment that is required, or does this label explain his query?

ALL FOURS. LAUDANUM, PAREGORIC, POISON,
OIL OF ANISEED, PEPPERMINT.

H. C. Whitby (Winsford).

As sold in Lancashire "All Fours" is not a liniment but a cough-mixture, as follows: one pennyworth each of tr. opii, tr. camph. eo., ol. anisi, and ol. menth. pip. These ingredients are generally mixed by the customer with a pound of black treacle. *W. H. (171/40).*

Scales.

My scales are the usual old-fashioned Avery's beam-scales, with steel knife-edges and agate bearings, brass, to carry 2 lb. The inspector has visited our village to-day, and I, like the other "traders," took mine to his office; they passed without comment. I had to pay 4d. for "adjustment"—that's all. I think they rubbed up the knife-edges. I was very anxious lest I should have to buy new scales, and I thought I might send you word to relieve the minds of other harassed brethren.—*W. Spencer Turner (Willingham, Cambs).*

The Irony of the Ring.

A correspondent (305/8) writes *à propos* of the treatment of travellers: "A policeman's lot, we have all heard, is never east in pleasant places, and I do not think I shall ever wish to become a traveller. The other day I rang up a pharmacist whom I know very well. 'Mr. — will be in shortly,' the assistant answered; and, as I was off for the afternoon, and the man to whom I wished to speak was eight miles away, I wandered about the little town in which I was spending my holiday. In an hour I returned to the telephone. 'Mr. — won't be in until 8 p.m.,' came the answer this time. 'But,' I remonstrated, 'you said he was due soon.' 'They have rung off,' said the girl at the exchange. Now, as I particularly wished to speak to Mr. —, I tried again in the evening, after I had returned home. 'May I speak to Mr. — now?' I asked. 'Mr. — is on holiday, and won't be back for a few days,' was the abrupt reply. And this, I have since

discovered, was the truth, and nothing but the truth, at last. Now, had I been a traveller—!"

Sweet Oil.

In an old book with the title "*Liber Fermularum*. William Rainey; ejus Liber, Dec 7, 1820," I came across a formula for brass-mixture in which sweet oil was ordered. Ol. rapis was noted to be used.—*J. Jarvis Rainey (Spilsby).*

An *Edinburgh Correspondent* (170/96) writes: "In Edinburgh rape oil appears to be usually supplied for sweet oil; only one pharmacist out of two dozen or so states that he supplies olive oil. Two wholesale houses say that they always send out colza oil, and Messrs. John Mackay & Co., though they are never asked for 'sweet oil,' would supply rape oil. A large firm of wholesale grocers supply colza oil, and state that they think this is the oil generally sent out by the trade. An Edinburgh chemist in a working-class district told me that in Banffshire, where he served his apprenticeship, rape oil was always understood to be required, and, because he is sometimes called upon to supply a halfpennyworth, he still continues the practice. Messrs. Gauld and Archer, of Dalkeith and Eskbank respectively, supply rape oil. Mr. McNab, Gorebridge, says that the oil-trade has passed to the grocers in his neighbourhood, but he would also supply rape oil. He sometimes receives on order for coarse castor oil for threshing-machines, etc. Mr. Lister, South Queensferry, would supply olive oil. In some of the Scots seaport towns marine engineers use sweet oil; they usually receive colza oil. In the Orkney Islands the country people put colza oil to a variety of uses, and they generally order it as 'sweet oil.' The two pharmacists who supply olive oil gave as their reasons that it may be required for internal use, for an injection, or for ear drops. One of them stated that 'sweet oil' is used for all these purposes in England."

Chemists' Carboys.

The constantly recurring questions on the above subject which I have noticed in the *C. & D.* may make the following information, gleaned from various sources, of interest to your many readers. In "*Notes and Queries*" (1906, Vol. V., p. 231) it is stated that

the custom of displaying coloured-glass bottles in chemists' windows appears to be traceable to the first lighting of London streets with oil-lamps, when the apothecary and the quack, as well as the physician and the surgeon, to facilitate the recognition of their abode by the public, displayed a lamp with a round bull's-eye glass of the same colour as that of the ball accompanying it—red, green, or blue, as the case might be. In the Bagford Bills the quack advertisements always terminate with some sly allusion to this distinguishing feature of their premises. But at what date the chemist actually adopted as a sign the white-glass vessels filled with coloured water it is difficult to say, although it is worthy of note that the colours generally used—i.e., yellow, red, blue, and green—correspond to the signs and coloured lamps of the old-time physician and surgeon, whether quack or otherwise.

On p. 356 of the same volume we read:

Many of these containers of coloured waters were formerly adorned with planetary symbols. Is it beyond the verge of likelihood that the sign and the hue had mutual reference to each other? In old heraldry the tinctures of Royal arms were indicated by the names of the planets; thus the vert of the commoner became Venus, his purple was Mercury, his gules Mars, his azure Jupiter, and so forth. We must remember that the organs of the body were and are still supposed to be under direct planetary influence.

The blue and red colours represent venous and arterial blood, and the exhibition of these colours was to let the public know that the gentlemen were capable of bleeding, and willing to bleed persons who were so desirous.

Another correspondent in "*Notes and Queries*" says:

The custom is traceable to the old alchemists, the coloured waters symbolising the different minerals that they used in their compounds. Thus yellow would represent gold, red iron, green copper, blue tin, purple quicksilver.

Jeafferson, in his "*Book about Doctors*" (1861), p. 49, states that "the dispensing chemists and druggists, whose shops flashing with blue bottles (last remnant of empiric charlatany) brighten our street-corners and scare our horses at night, are the apothecaries of previous centuries." I may add that a credible authority gives the date of the first use of coloured carboys by chemists as 1665, the year of the Plague; the idea being, of course, that messengers fetching medicine for those stricken with the Plague could recognise at once the shop of the apothecary where they could procure it.—*J. G. Twigg (Withernsea).*

Dispensing Notes.

Borax in Excess.

SIR,—In answer to your correspondent J. Recchine, of Cairo, who asks for opinions relative to a borax mixture in your issue of September 18, p. 491, the variation his customer complains of as regards the appearance of the mixture in question is duo to temperature. His mixture was clear in Cairo for the reason that the temperature there at this time of the year would average about 80° to 82° F., whereas here in England it would be about 62°. Made with hot water the mixture is practically clear, becoming cloudy as the temperature falls, and at 62° it is opaque without any evident deposition of crystals. This will account for the customer "never having had anything but muddy mixtures with a heavy precipitate, sometimes powdery and very often crystalline." The use of hot water in some pharmacies, cold in others, and the difference between British, French, and Egyptian climates, explain it all. Yours faithfully,
Bootle, September 20.

HAROLD WYATT.

SIR,—The difficulty which M. Recchino complains of in this mixture is evidently due to the fact that some dispensers have used cold water and others hot; with cold water there is a heavy deposit of undissolved borax, which settles immediately after the mixture has been shaken up. By using hot water to dissolve the borax a fine flocculent, semi-gelatinous precipitate is formed, evidently a borate of strontium, in which the particles of the salt are more or less suspended. For the past nine years we have regularly dispensed a similar prescription, of which the following is a copy:

Strontii bromid.	...	...	...	5iv.
Tr. belladon.	...	...	...	℥xlviij.
Sodii biborat.	...	...	...	5ij. 9ij.
Tr. calumbæ	...	...	...	5v. ℥xxx.
Aq. dest. ad	...	...	...	3xvj.—M.

Sig.: 3j. ter die sum.

We always dispense as follows: Dissolve the strontium bromide in about 3iv. of cold aq. dest., strain through cotton-wool (afterwards wash the wool with a little aq. dest., which prevents the gelatinous precipitate clogging it when the borax solution is run through), then dissolve the borax in about 3viij. of hot aq. dest. On straining this into the strontium bromide solution a fine flocculent and semi-gelatinous precipitate is formed. Then add the tinctures and the remainder of the aq. dest. Our client has told us that several times she has had this mixture dispensed with cold water when away from home, so that she asks it now, on such occasions, to be dispensed with hot water, and further she states that not only is this mixture much more disagreeable to take when dispensed with cold water, but also has not so good an effect.

Yours faithfully,

D. D. B. (172/58.)

Butyl-chloral Mixtures.

SIR,—How do you dispense—

Butyl-chloral. hyd.	...	...	...	5ij.
Tr. aurant.	...	...	...	3ss.
Aq. ad	...	...	...	3viij.

Many dispensers dissolve the hydrate in the hot tincture, but I think this is not justified. We ought to have some national understanding on details like this when the products differ.

Yours faithfully,

E. W. POLLARD.

[On this point we may quote from "The Art of Dispensing":

"The spirit makes the butyl-chloral hydrate an oily mass, which apparently is not at all affected by water. . . . Alcohol converts it [butyl-chloral hydrate] into butyl-chloral alcoholate, a compound which is practically insoluble in water."

The following are the laboratory notes of the experiments (made many years ago) upon which the statement is based:

The following experiments were undertaken to determine the nature of the oily-like body which separates on the addition of an alcoholic solution of butyl-chloral hydrate to cold water. Three solutions were made—

No. 1. Butyl-chloral hydrate 2.0 grams, rectified spirit 5 c.c. (almost saturated).

No. 2. Butyl-chloral hydrate 2.5, absolute alcohol 5 c.c. (measured 6.5 c.c.).

No. 3. Butyl-chloral hydrate 2.5, glycerin 2.5, heated to 180° F.

Exp. I.—3ss. sol. No. 2.+5ij. H₂O. separation of oily drops, insoluble in agitation. Added 3℥. H₂O. Solution effected; clear on standing. (No. 2 was freshly made.)

Exp. II.—3ss. No. 1 sol.+3ss. H₂O. separation greater, milky appearance and globules denser. On standing oily layer at bottom, +3ss. H₂O same, added gradually up to 3ss. H₂O with agitation. Four hours later no change. Added up to 3℥. H₂O to effect solution. Clear.

Exp. III.—Same as Exp. I. Sol. eighteen hours made. 3iv. H₂O required for complete solution.

Exp. IV.—3ss. No. 3. +3ss. H₂O, clear. +3ss. H₂O, do. +3ss. H₂O, milky. +3ss. H₂O, do, but clearing. +3℥. do.

+3v. H₂O. solution effected but cloudy. 3ij. 45m H₂O required for 3ss. of sol. No. 3.

Exp. V.—Sol. No. 1. 3ss. Eighteen hours made. Required 3iv. H₂O.

Exp. VI.—3xv. No. 1. sol. mixed with 3j. H₂O, 180° F., oily drops separated. Added 3ss. H₂O. temperature of mixture 150° F. Solution effected but cloudy. Cooled to 58.5° F. No separation, but cloudy.

From the foregoing we may observe that—

(1) Solutions of butyl-chloral hydrate effected by aid of heat have a tendency to be cloudy. This is probably due to decomposition.

(2) Alcoholic solutions on standing are less soluble in water.

Further investigation proved that the oily drops which separate are butyl-chloral alcoholate, and notes on the matter were published at the time.]

Legal Queries.

Before submitting questions for reply in this section please refer to the "C. & D. Diary, 1909" for the following subjects: Income-tax, p. 220; Pharmacy Law and Poisons, p. 216, (abroad) p. 211; Spirit Laws, p. 229; Stamped Medicines, p. 221; Trade-marks, p. 194; Wines, Sale of, p. 231; and Legal matters generally, p. 233.

Basim (167/20).—"Anti-Koff Pastilles" on a medicine would bring the preparation within the charge of medicine stamp-duty, but the known, admitted, and approved remedies exemption may apply.

North Pole (158/69).—The trading account given by "Worker" in the C. & D., August 23, is sufficient for income-tax purposes; it is both full and true, and that is all that the Commissioners require. Cash in hand or in the bank is entered in the balance-sheet as "cash," not as "stock."

J. D. (173/35).—Provided the capsules of ammoniated quinine are so labelled, and that this title discloses the composition of the contents of the capsules, the preparation is free from stamp-duty under the "known, admitted, and approved remedies" exemption and the showcard recommendation is within the terms of the exemption.

D. B. (173/6).—If the published formula on the preparation is properly disclosed, and no claim to proprietary rights in respect to it is made, it may be advertised in any manner. You should, however, assure yourself as to the provisos: the other day a formula number was given on a cough-preparation label which on reference was found to be a liquid cochineal. Every bottle of the preparation so sold was dutiable, and the vendor was liable to a 10% penalty.

R. J. (171/46).—A limited company carrying on the business of a chemist and druggist (whether using the title or not) must have each premises managed by a registered chemist and druggist. If the company uses the title, a registered chemist and druggist must be appointed superintendent of the company. The "business of a chemist and druggist" is not clearly defined, but certainly wherever poisons are sold a registered person must conduct the sale.

B. P. (168/31).—(1) A registered medical practitioner is not competent to act as superintendent of a chemist-company's shop unless he is at the same time a registered chemist and druggist, which some are. (2) Yes, but there may be circumstances which make the unqualified person's conduct illegal. (3) The use of the description "medical hall" by persons other than registered medical practitioners is not interfered with. (4) In England and Wales the description "apothecaries' hall" may only be used by qualified apothecaries. (5) Covered by 3 and 4.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months. A preliminary condition for reporting on samples submitted is that all particulars as to source and uses are given to us.

FORMULAS FOR "KNOWN, ADMITTED, AND APPROVED" REMEDIES.—In reply to a number of correspondents we may state that space will be reserved in *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* for 1910 for formulas of "known, admitted, and approved" remedies which are communicated by our subscribers. These recipes will form a supplement to our "Pharmaceutical Formulas," so that, in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Customs and Excise, the letters "P. F." and the number of the formula printed on the labels of the medicines will be sufficient disclosure for exemption from stamp-duty. Each formula intended for publication should be written on a piece of paper, the name under which

the medicine is sold being written at the top and the dose given, where necessary. They should be addressed to the Editor, *C. & D. Diary*, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., as soon as possible.

ARSENIC FOR HENS.—*J. R. H.* (159/7): writes: "A short time ago I was asked for some arsenic to treat barley with, and on making persistent inquiry I found it was intended to poison hens. I should like to know what effect it would produce upon hens in insufficient quantity to kill, also if eggs laid by hens that ate the barley would in any way be affected. I felt very curious about this, so thought some of your readers might let me have further information on this matter through your valuable paper. I also thought it interesting considering the way such poison is being sold by ironmongers, nurserymen, and others under licence." [The action of arsenic upon poultry does not appear to differ from its action on other animals—large doses kill as an irritant poison, and extremely small doses given for a prolonged period, by inducing arsenical neuritis, may produce fatal results. Perhaps some subscribers who have had the opportunity of observing the effects on hens will communicate their experience.]

Inquirer (173/19).—**COMPOSITION POWDER FOR ROUP.**—There is nothing under this name in "Veterinary Counter practice." There is only one roup-powder, as follows:

Pulv. potass. nitratis	...	...	3j.
Pulv. cubebæ	...	...	3j.
Pulv. glycyrrhizæ	...	...	3iv.
Pulv. lini	...	...	3x.—M.

A tablespoonful with the food for ten fowls.

It is this that we presume you refer to.

Basman (167/36).—We do not at present recall any perfect colourless substitute for *HUILE DE CADE*. The oil probably owes its properties to constituents which are *sui generis*.

Book (168/32).—The best treatment for bleeding painless INTERNAL PILES is to keep the bowels regular, using laxatives which are mild in their action and produce soft stools (perhaps the best is confection of sulphur); to bathe the anal region with cold water after every stool, inject two ounces of cold water into the rectum each morning before getting up, and, if the bleeding is troublesome, to inject some adrenalin ointment, which is supplied in collapsible tubes with rectal nozzle. Bleeding from the bowel is not necessarily from piles: it may be caused by polypus, cancer, and in rare cases painless bleeding may be from fissure. A good account of hemorrhoids is given in Thompson and Mile's "Surgery," vol. 2 (*Y. J. Pentland*, 12s. 6d.), also in Cripps' "Diseases of the Rectum" (Churchill, 10s. 6d.).

Laurencio (159/21) has had from a customer a combination of tincture of myrrh, etc., for horses, including oil of arron and oil of virgin. The first evidently means oil of Aaron, he says, and adds that Rouse's "Synonyms" gives "Oil of Aaron: Oil of Heron, *q. vide*," but does not give what oil of heron is. He thinks that oil of Aaron is oil of arum maculatum, but cannot trace it anywhere. The second (virgin) is a puzzle. The customer says he has had them from a place in Romford, but does not know what they are. [OIL OF AARON or HERON is supposed to have been prepared by digesting parts of the heron in oil, but what ground there is for this tradition we cannot trace. The oil is not mentioned in eighteenth-century works on pharmacy and medicine. "Laurencio's" suggestion that it was an oil made from arum maculatum is ingenious, but the root of arum was the part used in medicine, and "the only official preparation was a compound powder . . . neither wine, water, nor spirit extract its virtues," said the "New Dispensatory" (1765). Herring oil is as likely to be the prototype of oil of Aaron, but, however that may be, oil of peach-kernels is now given when oil of Aaron is asked for. OIL OF VIRGIN may probably mean virgin oil—that is, oil of olive virgin, or the finest olive oil, but it is more likely to be "origanum."]

Qualified (166/73).—**TOOTH-PASTE.**—This has a base of calcium and magnesium carbonate and powdered soap, made into a paste with glycerin and flavoured with oil of peppermint. The following represents this paste:

Pulv. saponis	...	...	3j.
Magnes. carb. pond.	...	...	3ij.
Crete præcip.	...	...	3vj.
Oil. menth. pip.	...	...	mxxx.
Glycerini	...	...	3ij.
Aque	...	...	q.s.

Fiat pasta.

F. W. D. (172/4).—**WALNUT HAIR-STAIN.**—See *C. & D.*, July 3, p. 36. Recipes for pyrogallie-acid hair-dyes are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" and in *C. & D.*, April 17, p. 614.

A. W. P. (162/33).—What you need is a copy of "Pharmaceutical Formulas," which will help you in such matters as you write about.

J. B. H. (144/49).—The purport of our reply was that the same label will suit with such modifications as your own knowledge of the preparations and their uses will suggest.

J. W. M. (195/21).—**COUGH-SYRUP**, without opium.—The following is a good recipe from "Pharmaceutical Formulas":

Aceti scillæ	...	...	3j.
Aceti ipecacuanhæ	...	...	3j.
Spt. chlorof.	...	...	3ij.
Syr. rhæados	...	...	3iv.
Syr. ribidis nig.	...	...	3v.
Glycerini	...	...	3v.

Misce.

Dose: One teaspoonful three times daily.

F. & Co. (169/13).—**BAKERS' YEAST.**—We cannot add to the information given in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1908, p. 209.

D. S. H. (158/73).—**ASTHMA-POWDER.**—Sir Morell Mackenzie, M.D., considered anise a good constituent of stramonium asthma-powders, and a small percentage of camphor is also serviceable. Opium should not be added. Its utility is doubtful, and it may create a habit.

Canis (158/19).—We do not know the composition of the proprietary medicine you mention.

E. A. J. (166/20).—**TRÈFLE FACE-POWDER.**—The following formula is one with which we have not had any practical experience, but it will serve as a basis for your experiments in producing a trèfle-scented face-powder. The bulk of the powder is composed of—

Rice flour	...	...	1 lb.
Starch powder	...	...	1 lb.
Light magnesium carbonate	...	...	½ lb.

and to this is added the following perfume in the proportion of 3 to 6 dr. to the pound:

Coumarin	...	...	5 grains
Vanillin	...	...	5 grains
Oil of cloves	...	...	12 minims
Oil of lavender	...	...	8 minims
Oil of neroli	...	...	5 minims
Otto of rose	...	...	5 minims
Amyl salicylate	...	...	20 minims
Isobutyl benzoate	...	...	5 minims
Essence of musk	...	...	5 minims
Essence of ylang-ylang	...	...	2 oz.
Essence of jasmine	...	...	2 oz.

Valerian (159/11).—**PIGEON-DISEASES.**—These are briefly dealt with in "Veterinary Counter-practice." There are no other books dealing especially with the diseases of pigeons, but the subject is touched on in books on pigeon-keeping.

S. P. (159/20).—**BOILER-INCrustATION PREVENTIVES.**—The substances employed for preventing boiler-incrustation are numerous and varied. Generally anti-incrustation fluids contain caustic alkalies, with or without astringent matter. A representative formula is given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," but the following are three recipes we have not previously published:

1. *For Water containing Calcium Carbonate.*

Turmeric	...	...	2 lb.
Dextrin	...	...	1 lb.
Sodium bicarbonate	...	...	2 lb.
Caustic potash	...	...	½ lb.
Molasses	...	...	1 lb.
Alum	...	...	½ lb.

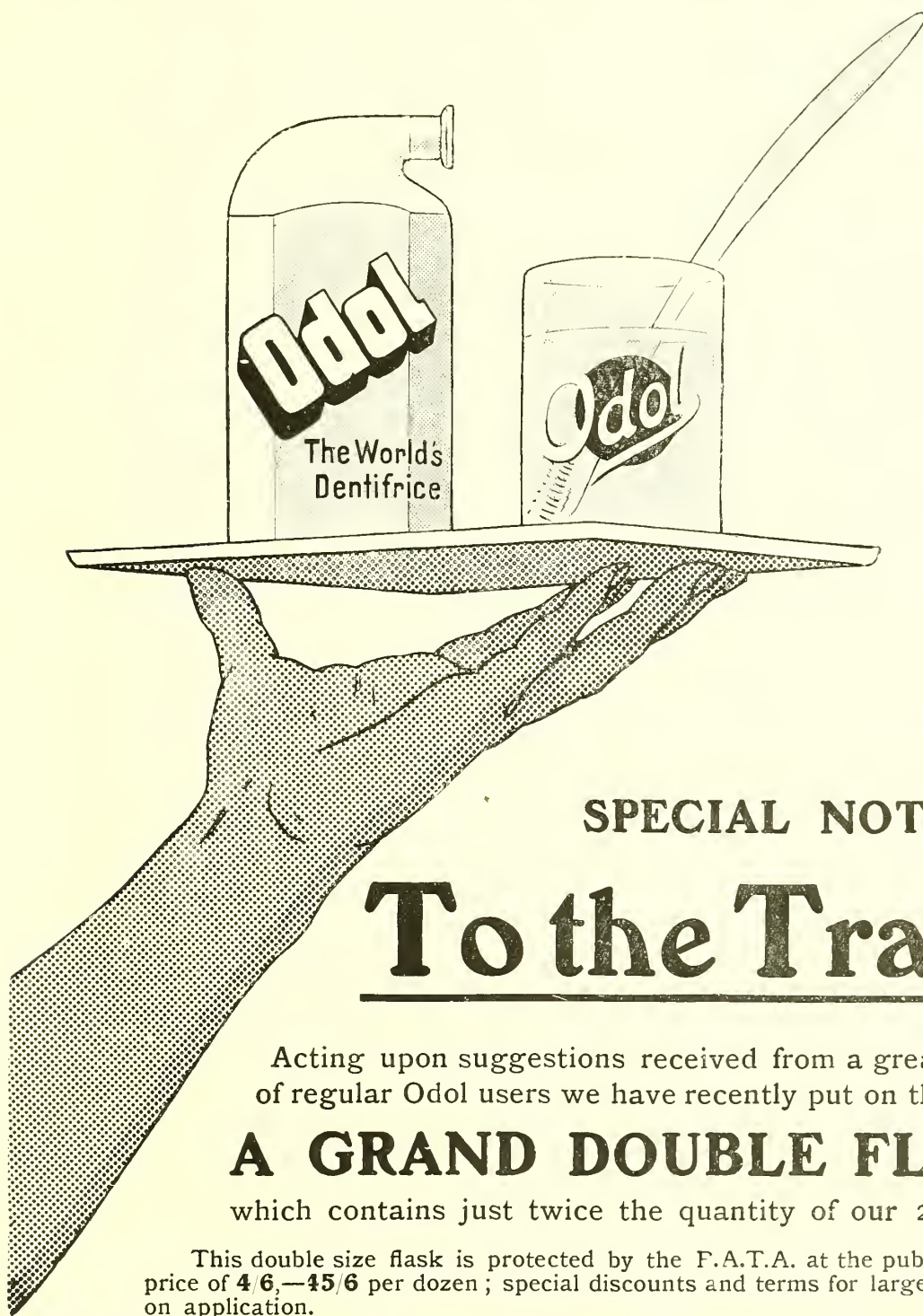
2. *For Water containing Calcium Sulphate.*

Catechu	...	...	2 lb.
Dextrin	...	...	1 lb.
Soda crystals	...	...	2 lb.
Caustic potash	...	...	½ lb.
Sugar	...	...	½ lb.
Alum	...	...	½ lb.
Gum arabic	...	...	½ lb.

3. *For Water containing Iron.*

Gamboge	...	...	2 lb.
Soda crystals	...	...	2 lb.
Dextrin	...	...	1 lb.
Caustic potash	...	...	½ lb.
Sugar	...	...	½ lb.
Alum	...	...	½ lb.
Gum arabic	...	...	½ lb.

The ingredients in the above recipes are ground together and made into a saturated solution with water. The amounts indicated are those for a five-horse power boiler, the fluid being added through the feed-pipe or safety-valve.



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 $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb. 5/-

1-lb. 7/6

2-lb. 12/6 dozen.

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THE ORIGINAL PREPARATION.

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THE VERDICT OF PHARMACISTS IS THAT THE CHEMISTS EMULSION stands PRE-EMINENT.

 **READ what your brethren say about it.** 

WICK, March, 1909.
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Yours truly, (Signed) —

Co. DURHAM, April, 1909.
GENTLEMEN.—Please quote best terms for Chemists Emulsion. I had a stock when taking over this business recently; but the demand is so good I want some more at once.
Yours truly, (Signed) —

CARDIFF.
Cheque enclosed. Have made a very fine window display, and have sold several already.
Yours —

DORSET.
Very pleased with Emulsions. Have already sold several bottles of both sorts (Petroleum and Cod Liver Oil), all sizes. Your dummies make a fine Window Show. I hope to get through a lot this season.
Yours —

THORNHAY ON TEES.
DEAR SIR.—Please find cheque value £7. 4s. Having now tried the Chemists Emulsion for the last three months, I must say I am delighted with the results, am showing again and it is selling well. This is my third lot, and shall soon be ready for more.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

ISLE OF MAN.
GENTLEMEN.—Please find cheque enclosed in settlement of account. Kindly repeat my last order. I have pushed the Chemists Emulsion, and with success. My customers express perfect satisfaction. I trust the sales may continue to increase to our mutual benefit.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

BIRMINGHAM.
GENTLEMEN.—Your Emulsion is about the best I have experienced.
Yours truly, (Signed) —

EYEMOUTH.
GENTLEMEN.—I shall be obliged if you will send me Emulsion same as last, which gives entire satisfaction.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

PORTSEA.
GENTLEMEN.—In reply to yours please send me two doz. 4/6 size Chemists Emulsion. I am pleased to say I am doing very well considering that I have never pushed an Emulsion.
Yours truly, (Signed) —

ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH.
GENTLEMEN.—Please send me the remaining portion of Chemists Emulsion ordered. I find it is appreciated by my clients. I keep several of the display goods prominently in the window and certainly have sold more Emulsion this season than heretofore.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

BIRMINGHAM.
GENTLEMEN.—I beg to enclose cheque for my account. Am very pleased with the Emulsion.
Yours truly, (Signed) —

RYDE, May, 1909.
GENTLEMEN.—Chemists Emulsion safely to hand. Please accept my congratulations on the excellence of your product. Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

BROCKLEY.
DEAR SIR.—Will you please send off immediately, as I am absolutely out of stock, the enclosed order. One of my clients informs me it is the best Emulsion he ever had; I also find all my clients speak in the highest terms of the Chemists Emulsion. In fact so much that I have entirely dropped my own (which I always made) and it certainly saves me all mess and trouble, so please forward immediately and oblige.
(Signed) —

Co. DURHAM.
GENTLEMEN.—Please find enclosed cheque in settlement of account, and forward as soon as you possibly can three dozen 1/6 Chemists Emulsion. I have not a single bottle in stock.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

GLASGOW.
GENTLEMEN.—I herewith enclose cheque in your favour to discharge account enclosed. I would thank you to send on per return the remainder of my Emulsion as I am quite out. It is the most profitable window display I ever made; does not get time to lie on the shelves.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

PAISLEY.
GENTLEMEN.—Please send me on 6 dozen small Chemists Emulsion. This has sold exceptionally well; now quite out of small size.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

BIRMINGHAM.
Have a good Window Show, and sold several bottles from it already.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

BIRMINGHAM.
I have the display in my window, it looks WELL AND IS SELLING.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

LEWISHAM.
I have great hopes of the Emulsion, and hope to send for more before long. I must say you do all in your power to enable chemists to show and sell.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

DEVON.
I find the Chemists Emulsion goes well. I hope the trade is buying it well; in fact, I think every chemist in the British Isles should stock the Chemists Emulsion. I hope you will soon be putting some other preparation on the market.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

DORSET.
Very pleased with Emulsion; have already sold several bottles of all sizes. Your dummies make a fine Window Show. I hope to get through a lot this season.
Yours faithfully, (Signed) —

SCARBOROUGH.
GENTLEMEN.—Enclosed please find cheque in settlement of account for Chemists Emulsion, which came safely to hand and with which I am more than satisfied. Shall be glad to have sample of "Derl," as advertised, and oblige.
Yours truly, (Signed) —

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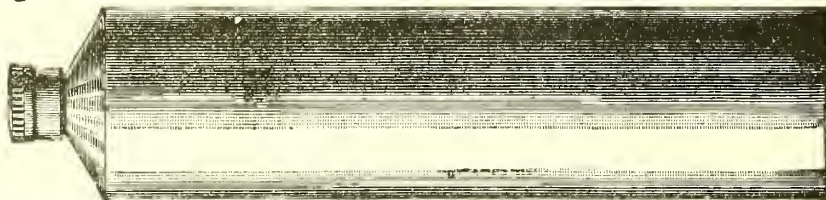
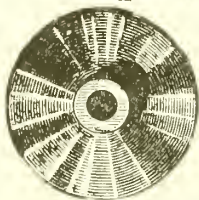
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O'KELL'S ORIGINAL MONABOUQUET

(First introduced by the late JOSEPH O'KELL.)

Registered Trade Mark, "DOUGLAS PIER."

The most popular and best-selling perfume in the market.
Retail Prices ... 1/-, 1/9, 3/6, 6/-, 7/6, 10/6 per Bottle.

ALSO 3d. SAMPLE BOTTLES.

Shippers and Wholesale Buyers supplied on the best terms by
THOMAS WEST & SON, 1187 Chester Road, **MANCHESTER**
Stretford.

PRICES ISSUED WEEKLY.

Original Packages can generally be supplied at the Current Prices quoted in the Trade Report of this paper on Terms as below.

Acid Diethylbarbituric, 16 oz. @ 38/6 lb.; 1 oz. @ 2/8 oz.	*Dec. Senega Conc., 6 lbs. @ 2/1 lb.	Lin. Terch. Acet., B.P., 9 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
" Oxale Cryst., 5 cwt. @ 38/6 lb.; 1 cwt. @ 38/6 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 38/6 lb.	Emulsio Ol. Morrhuæ, 10 lbs. @ 6/4 lb.	Linseed C. Oil, Orusbed, 3 cwt. @ 16/- owt.; 1 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.
" Tart., cryst. or pulv., B.P. 1885, 1 cwt. @ 9/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; parv. 1/2 lb. extra.	Ess. Bergam. (Oil), 12 lbs. @ 14/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 15/6 lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.	*Liq. Ammonii Acetatis Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 10/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/4 lb.
Adeps Benz., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 9/4 lb.	Ess. Limous (oil) original coppers, 12 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 4/- lb., not guaranteed absolutely pure.	" Ammon. Aromat., 6 lbs. @ 9/4 lb.
Ammon. Carb. lump, 3 cwt. @ 38/6 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 44/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 54/6 lb.; powder, 1/2 lb. extra.	*Ess. Pear (artificial), Jargonelle, 5 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; Bergamot, 2/6 lb.	" Antim. Chlor. Pure, 8 lbs. @ 6 1/4 lb.
Ammon. Chlor., 99% pulv., 1 cwt. @ 33/- owt.; 7 lbs. @ 44/6 lb.; Batteries, 4/- cwt. extra.	*Ess. Pineapple, 5 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.	" Arsenicalis, B.P., 7 lbs. @ 44/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/4 lb.
Antim. Crocus Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 35/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 44/6 lb.	" Vanilla Beaus, 5 lbs. @ 4/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/7 lb.	" Arsenii Hydrochlor., P.B., 7 lbs. @ 44/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/4 lb.
*Aqua Anetbi Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 2/11 lb.	*Ext. Belladonnæ Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/- lb.	" Bismuth. P.B., 6 lbs. @ 10 1/4 lb.
" Anisi Conc. 1-40; 1 lb. @ 3/1 lb.	Ext. Cascara Sag. Liq., B.P., 10 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	" Copaliba Bucha et Oubeb, 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.
*Aqua Cinnaam. Cono. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.	*Ext. Ergot. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/11 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/2 lb.	" Easton, p.s. 1-3, B.P., 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.
" Aurant. Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7/4 lb.	" Glycyrrh. Liq. B.P., 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.	" Ferri Dialysatus, 6 lbs. @ 7/4 lb.
" Rosæ Trip., 53 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7/4 lb.	" Hamamelis, Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.	" Ferri Iod. p.s. 1-7, 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.
" Rosæ Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.	" Hyoscyam. Solid, B.P., 3 lbs. @ 5/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/11 lb.	" Ferri Perchlor. Fort. P.B., 7 lbs. @ 44/6 lb.
" Samb. Trip., 53 lbs. @ 23/6; 6 lbs. @ 8/4 lb.	*Ext. Ipecac. Liq. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 11/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/9 lb.	" Ferri Phosph. Co. p.s. 1-7, 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
" Samb. Conc., 1-40, 1 lb. @ 6/1 lb.	*Ext. Nucis Vom. Liq. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/3 lb.	" Hypophosph. Co. p.s. B.P.C., 1 lb. @ 3/4 lb.
" Larocerasal, 58 lbs. @ 17/6; 6 lbs. @ 7/4 lb.	" Quassia, Solid, 7 lbs. @ 6/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 6/4 lb.	" Iodi Fort. B.P., 5 lbs. @ 4/9 lb.
" Menth. Pip. Conc. 1-40, 1 lb. @ 3/- lb.	Ext. Sarsæ Co. Solid; 7 lbs. @ 4/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/4 lb.	Manna, fine flake, 14 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/10 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10 lb.
Argent. Nit., 6's to oz., 25 oz. @ 1/8 oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/10 oz.	Ferri Ammon. Cit., B.P., 28 lbs. @ 1/4 1/2 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.	Morphine Acet. Hydrochlor. or Sulph., Pulv., B.P., 25 oz. @ 7/5 oz.; 16 oz. @ 7/6 oz.; 8 oz. @ 7/8 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.
" Cryst., 25 oz. @ 1/6 oz.; 8 oz. @ 1/7 oz.	Ferri Carb., 1 cwt. @ 21/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 3/4 lb.	Ol. Citronelle, 9 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
Bals. Copaibæ pure, 44 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/8 lb.	Ferri et Quinina Cit., P.B.; 500 ozs. @ 3/4 oz.; 100 ozs. @ 3/4 oz.; 25 ozs. @ 3/4 oz.	Ol. Morrhuæ, 1909, finest non-freezing 25 gall. tin lined barrels @ 69/- per barrel; 2 gall. tins @ 7/6 each.
Bismuth. P.B. Carb., 14 lbs. @ 7/9 lb.; 3 lbs. @ 8/1 lb.; subnit., 1/- lb. less.	Fol. Hyoscyam. Bien., 7 lbs. @ 6/6 lb.; pulv., 5/3 lb.	Ol. Olivæ, P.B. good Yellow, 45 gall. Barrel @ 4/3 gall.; 2 galls.
Caffeina Cit. B.P., 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.		Quinina Sulph., B.P., 400 oz. @ 6 1/2 oz.; 100 oz. @ 6 1/2 oz.; 25 oz. @ 7 1/2 oz.; 10 oz. @ 8/4 oz.
Calamine B.P., 7 lbs. @ 9/4 lb.		

COD LIVER OIL. LIN. CAMPH. OL. OLIVÆ.

Camphor , English Flowers, "not artificial" 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.; 1/2 oz. 7 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 1/2 oz. 7 lbs. @ 2/4 lb. Crude, 140 lbs. @ 1/4 1/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.	Fol. Senna Alex. parv. 1 cwt. @ 44/6 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 4 1/2 lb.	Shellac (Orange) , 1 1/2 cwt. @ 80/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 10/4 lb.
Carbo Animalis or Ligni, powder or lump, 1 cwt. @ 14/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 24/6 lb.	Fol. Sennæ Tinne 3 1/2 cwt. @ 24/6 lb.; 1 cwt. @ 34/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 34/6 lb.; English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 54/6 lb.; 56 lb. @ 64/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 74/6 lb.	Soda Cit., B.P., 3 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.
Carmine, Finest, 1 lb. @ 17/- lb.; No. 2, 1 lb. @ 13/- lb.	Formaldehyde, 40%, 132-lb. Carboys @ 52/- each; 7 lbs. @ 74/6 lb.	Soda Caustica, 28-lb. tin @ 8 1/4 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 10/4 lb.
Cera Alba, B.P., White Moons, 1 cwt. @ 1/6 1/2 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/8 lb. Flav. 1 lb. Blocks, 28 lbs. @ 1/6 1/2 lb.; 4 lbs. @ 1/7 1/2 lb.; 1 oz. @ 1/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 1/2 lb.	Gingerine, Extra, 5 lbs. @ 9/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/- lb.	Soda Salicyl. Pulv., 1 cwt. @ 1/5 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; phys. pur. 28 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/5 lb.
Cetaceum: No. 1, fine white, 64 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.; powder, 7 lbs. @ 1/10 lb.	*Glycerin. Acid. Boric P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	Soda Sulphate Recryst., 1 cwt. @ 16/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 24/6 lb.
Chloral Hydras Cryst. B.P., 7 lbs. @ 4/5 lb.; 1 lb. @ 4/9 lb.	*Glycerin. Acid. Carbolic P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	Soda Sulphocarbolas B.P., 7 lbs. @ 10 1/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 1/1 lb.
*Chlorodyne, 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.	" Acid. Tannic, P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	*Spt. Ether Nit. P.B., 4 1/2 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
*Chloroform, pure B.P., 12 8-lbs. @ 1/7 1/2 lb.; 8 lbs. @ 1/8 1/2 lb.; 6 1-lb. bots. @ 1/10 1/2 lb.	" Belladonna B.P.C., 6 lbs. @ 2/6; 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.	*Spt. Ammon. Aromat. P.B., 5 lbs. @ 2/8 1/2 lb.
Chlorophyll, 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/9 lb.	*Glycerin. Boracic P.B., 6 lbs. @ 11/4 lb.	*Spt. Chloroformi, P.B., 5 lbs. @ 3/7 lb.
Cocaine Hydrochlor. B.P., 25 ozs. @ 1/4 oz.; 4 ozs. @ 7/10 oz.; 1 oz. @ 8/- oz.	Glycerin. Pepsine Acid P.B., 1 lb. @ 3s. lb.	Strychnia Cryst. B.P., 25 ozs. @ 2/- oz.; 1 oz. @ 2/3 oz.; Hydrochlor. & Sulphate, 2d. oz. less.
Codeina B.P., 1 oz. @ 11/5 oz.; Phosph., 1 oz. @ 9/9 oz.; Hydrochlor. or Sulph. 1 oz. @ 10/7 oz.	*Glycerine Plumbi, subacet., P.B., 6 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.	Sugar of Milk, B.P., 1 cwt. @ 44/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 64/6 lb.
Colocynth, Apple, English ground, 1 cwt. @ 10 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 11/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 10 1/4 lb.	Guaiacol Carb., 7 lbs. @ 5/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 5/4 lb.	Sulphonal P.B., 1 lb. @ 9/6 lb.
Composition Powder (Coffin's), 1 cwt. @ 58/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 74/6 lb.	Guaiacol, pure, 1 lb. @ 3/6 lb.	Ung. Acid. Boric. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 6 1/2 lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 44/6 lb.
Conf. Sennæ P.B., 14 lbs. @ 8/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 8 1/4 lb.	Gum Acacia sorts, 3 cwt. @ 38/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 45/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 54/6 lb.; English Ground Powder, No. 1, 1 cwt. @ 95/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.; No. 2, 1 cwt. @ 60/- cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 84/6 lb.	" Acid Carbolic B.P., 28 lbs. @ 84/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 94/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/4 lb.
Cream Tartar, 98% powder, 1 cwt. @ 72/6 cwt.; 7 lbs. @ 94/6 lb.	Gum Benzoin, Sumatra, 84 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.	" Gallæ P.B., 7 lbs. @ 10 1/4 lb.; 1 lb. @ 11/4 lb.
Cresosotum Beechwood, P.B., 22 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.	Gum Catechu, Nig. English Ground, 1 cwt. @ 50/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 64/6 lb.	" C. Opio, 7 lbs. @ 2/2 lb.
Oreta c. Camph., 7 lb. @ 84/6 lb.	Gum Guaiaci, 1 cwt. @ 10 1/4 lb.; 28 lbs. @ 1/- lb.	" Hydrargyri B.P., 28 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/9 1/2 lb.
" Gall. Pulv., in sacks, 10 cwt. @ 6/- cwt.; 1 cwt. @ 7/- cwt.; 14 lbs. @ 1 1/4 lb.	Gum Juniper, 14 lbs. @ 94/6 lb.	" Hydrarg. Ammon. B.P., 28 lbs. @ 11/4 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
*Dec. Aloes Co. Conc. 1-2, 6 lbs. @ 2/4 lb. Sine croco, 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.	Gum Tragac. Elect., English Ground, 7 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.	" Hyd. Nit. Dil., 7 lbs. @ 10 1/4 lb.
*Dec. Cinchona (Rubra) Conc. 1-7, 6 lbs. @ 1/10	Honey, fine White Set, 28 lbs. @ 47/- cwt.	" Paraff. Alb. P.B., 28 lbs. @ 74/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 84/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10 1/4 lb.; Flav. 28 lbs. @ 54/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 64/6 lb.

*Minimum quantity at these prices, Home Trade, 8 Winchester Quarts assorted. Export, 12 Winchester Quarts assorted.

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 ,, 2s. 9d. ,, (168 ,,) 25/-
 Beecham's Tooth Paste, 1s. size 7/6

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BURGESS' LION OINTMENT

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 HUMAN AND VETERINARY.**

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Cures Mange, Eczema, Itching, Skin Irritation, Wounds, Canker of the Ear, Burns and Scalds.

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CURRY'S Ointment	} Face Min. Retail Min. Whole- Value. Price. sale Price.
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CURRY'S Tonic Digestive Tablets.	

1/- 1/- 9/- per doz.

Above Prices are for orders, one Dozen and over. Old lots under one Dozen at 10s. Dozen rate. All carriage paid. Show Cards and Counter Bills supplied free.

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. . THE . . CHEMIST'S CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE.

Iodoform Cryst., Pulv. or Præcip. 7 lbs. @ 12/- lb.;
3 lbs. @ 12/3; 1 lb. @ 12/6.
Iodum Resub. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 10/- lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/6.
Jalapæ Resina B.P. Pulv. 1 lb. @ 22/-.
Lin. Aconiti Meth. 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" Album. 6 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
" Belladon. Meth. 6 lbs. @ 1/2 lb.
" Camph. Ammon. Meth. 6 lbs. @ 11d. lb.
" B.P. 40 lbs. @ 11d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/-
" Saponis Meth., 6 lbs. @ 6½d. lb.
Lint, Surgeons'. 1 cwt. @ 1/1 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 1/2.
Liq. Ammon. Acet. Conc., 1-7. 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
" Aromat, 1-7. 6 lbs. @ 9d. lb.
" Arsenicalis B.P. 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d.
" Arsenii Hydrochlor. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.; 1 lb. @ 7d.
" Bismuthi B.P. 6 lbs. @ 10½d. lb.
" Copaibæ Co. 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
" Eastoni pro Syr., 1-3. 1 lb. @ 2/9 lb.
" Ferri Iodid. pro Syr., 1-7. 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb.
" Iodi Fort. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 4/6 lb.
" Morph. Acet. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
" Hydrochlor. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
" Opii Sedativus. 1 lb. @ 3/9 lb.
" Papaveris Alb. pro Syr., 1-7. 6 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
" Rhamni pro Syr., 1-7. 6 lbs. @ 3/9 lb.
" Rhæi pro Syr., 1-7. 6 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
" Rhæados pro Syr., 1-7. 6 lbs. @ 1/11
" Santal Co. 6 lbs. @ 3/- lb.
" Sennæ pro Syr., 1-3. 6 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
" Strychnin. Hydrochlor. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
" Tolut. pro Syr. 1-7. 6 lbs. @ 1/3 lb.
" Violæ pro Syr. 1-15. 1 lb. @ 2/3 lb.
Magnes. Sulph. Opt. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 5/9 cwt.
Mist Sennæ Co. B.P. 6 lbs. @ 7½d. lb.
Morphinæ Acet. or Hydrochlor. Pulv. B.P. 25 ozs.
@ 6/8 oz; 8 ozs. @ 6/10; 1 oz. @ 7/-.
Naphthaline, Candle, Marble or Flake. 1 cwt. @
11/- cwt.; 28 lbs. @ 13/- cwt.
Oleum Amygd. Dule Ang. B.P. 9 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.
" Persic. 56 lbs. @ 9½d. lb.; 9 lbs. @ 11½d.
" Anisi B.P. 1 lb. @ 5/6 lb. [3/6.
" Caryoph. Ang. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.; 1 lb. @
" Eucalypti B.P. 9 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
" Juniper Bacc. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.; 1 lb. @ 3/6.
" Ligni. 28 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.; 9 lbs. @ 1/5.
" Lavand. Gall. Opt. 5 lbs. @ 8/2 lb.; 1 lb. @ 8/6.
" Limonis (Absolutely Pure). 12 lbs. @ 4/- lb.;
1 lb. @ 4/6.
" Menth. Pip. Hotchkiss. 6 21-oz. Bots. @ 9/6
lb.; 1 21-oz. Bot. @ 10/- lb.
" Wayne County. 9 lbs. @ 7/6;
1 lb. @ 7/9 lb.
" Olivæ B.P. Sweet. 1 gln. @ 6/- gln.
" Origanum Rub. Com'l. 28 lbs. @ 1/5 lb.; 9
lbs. @ 1/7.
" Ricini Opt. Alb. 160 lbs. @ 32/6 cwt; 80 lbs.
@ 34/6 cwt; 40 lbs. @ 35/6 cwt.
" Rosmarini B.P. 9 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.; 1 lb. @ 2/10.
" Santal. Flav. Ang. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 10/3 lb.;
1 lb. @ 10/6.
Opium Turc. (10½% Morphine). 7 lbs. @ 14/6 lb.; 1 lb.
@ 15/-; Pulv. 6d. lb. extra.
Oxymel Scillæ B.P. 28 lbs. @ 4½d. lb.; 7 lbs. @ 5d.
Phenacetin B.P. 28 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.; 7 lbs. @ 2/7;
1 lb. @ 2/9.

Phenazonum B.P. 7 lbs. @ 6/9 lb.; 1 lb. @ 7/-.
Podophyllin Resin B.P. 7 lbs. @ 10/6 lb.; 1 lb. @ 10/9.
Potassa Caustica Stick B.P. 28 lbs. @ 9d. lb.;
7 1-lb. Bots. @ 10d.
Potass. Bicarb. B.P. Pulv. 1 cwt. @ 30/- cwt.; 7 lbs.
@ 4d. lb.
" Bromid. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 10½d. lb.; 28 lbs. @
11d.; 7 lbs. @ 1/-.
" Iodid. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 7/6 lb.; 14 lbs. @ 7/8; 3 lbs.
@ 7/11; 1 lb. @ 8/2.
" Permang. Cryst. B.P. 1 cwt. @ 37/6 cwt.;
7 lbs. @ 5d.
Pulv. Glycyrrh. Co. B.P. 28 lbs. @ 30/- cwt.
Quinin. Sulph. B.P. 100 ozs. @ 6½d. oz.; 25 ozs. @
7½d.; 10 ozs. @ 8d.
Sodii Bicarb. Opt. (B. M. & Co.). 1 cwt. @ 6/6 cwt.
" Hyposulph. Pea Cryst. 1 cwt. @ 8/- cwt.
Spt. Æther. Nit. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.
" Ammon. Aromat. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
Strychnin. Cryst. B.P. 25 ozs. @ 1/6½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/9.
" Hydroch. B.P. 25 ozs. @ 1/4½d. oz.; 1 oz.
@ 1/7.
" Nitrate. 25 ozs. @ 1/4½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/7.
" Sulphate. 25 ozs. @ 1/4½ oz.; 1 oz. @ 1/7.
Succus Belladon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/6 lb.
" Conii B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
" Digitalis. 5 lbs. @ 1/7 lb.
" Hyoscyami B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/9 lb.
" Taraxaci B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/4 lb.
Sulphonal B.P. 1 lb. @ 9/3 lb.
Sulphur Sublim. 1 cwt. @ 7/9 cwt.
Syrup. Aurant. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
" Ferri Phosph. Co. 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb. [9d. lb.
" c. Quinin. et Strych. 7 lbs. @
" Iodid. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 1/- lb.
" Hypophosph. Co. B.P.C. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Pruni Virg. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 8d. lb.
" Rhei B.P. 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
" Scillæ B.P. 7 lbs. @ 4d. lb.
" Sennæ B.P. 7 lbs. @ 7d. lb.
" Tolut. B.P. 7 lbs. @ 5d. lb.
" Violæ. 7 lbs. @ 6d. lb.
Tinct. Aconiti B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
" Aloes B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/- lb.
" Aurantii Recens B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.
" Belladonnæ B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
" Benzoin. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/3 lb.
" Buchu B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
" Calumbæ B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
" Camph. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.
" Canthar. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/6 lb.
" Capsici B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/8 lb.
" Cardam. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/5 lb.
" Catechu B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
" Chlorof. c. Morph. B.P. 1885. 5 lbs. @ 1/8 lb.
" Cinchonæ B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.
" Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/- lb.
" Digitalis B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/6 lb.
" Gelsemii B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.
" Gent. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 1/11 lb.
" Guaiaci Ammon. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/2 lb.
" Hyoscyam. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/7 lb.
" Iodi B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
" Lavand. Co. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 3/5 lb.
" Myrrh. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/3 lb.
" Nucis Vom. B.P. 5 lbs. @ 2/4 lb.

5 & 7 Laburnum Street, Kingsland Road, LONDON, N.E.

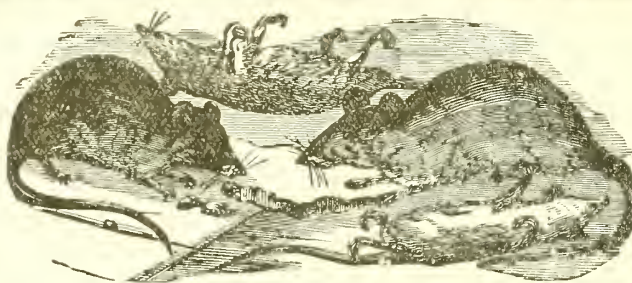
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NOTE.—THE "LIVERPOOL" VIRUS IS NOW PUT UP IN A NEW SIZE TIN
RETAILING AT 6/-, EQUAL TO THREE 2/6 TINS.

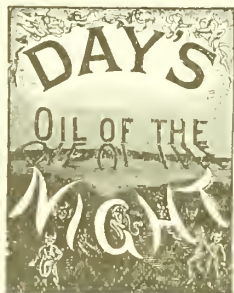
Wholesale, 4 6 each; 38 - dozen. In half dozen lots, which may be assorted.

We have a new illustrated leaflet for distribution with customer's name and address. Also showcards, dummies, &c., for window display.

NOW is the time to push the "LIVERPOOL" Virus, which gives a profit of over 50% on sales.

SOLE WHOLESALE AGENTS, **EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, Ltd.,** LIVERPOOL & LONDON.

DAY'S OIL OF THE NIGHT



The great household Remedy for Chest Colds, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Sciatica, & all aches & pains.

"A positive pain killer."—DR. GORDON STABLES, R.N.

Advertised Prices ... 1 1/2 and 2/9 per bottle.

Trade Prices ... 10/- and 25/- per dozen.

CARRIAGE PAID.

Proprietors:—**DAY & SONS, CREWE, LTD., CREWE.**

SOMETHING NEW — LINES WORTH HANDLING.

WORTH KEEPING RIGHT IN FRONT OF YOUR WINDOW AND ON YOUR COUNTER.

THE **"Dogules"** REGD. GOOD SALE—GOOD GOODS—GOOD PROFITS. BEST OF ALL.

SOLUBLE CAPSULES for the prevailing Ailments and Complaints of **LARGE, MEDIUM & SMALL DOGS.**

These **"DOGULES"** have already proved an EFFECTIVE and CONVENIENT FORM of ADMINISTERING MEDICINE TO DOGS owing to their ready SOLUBILITY and MORE PROMPT ACTION than pills. Apart from this fact these **"DOGULES"** are SMALL, EASILY GIVEN and TASTELESS.

C.S.C.	Alternative	Dogules
C.S.C.	Antibillous	"
C.S.C.	Aperient	"
C.S.C.	Castor Oil	"
C.S.C.	Condition	"
C.S.C.	Cough	"
C.S.C.	Diarrhoea	"
C.S.C.	Distemper	"
C.S.C.	Epilepsy & Chorea,	"
C.S.C.	Mange	"
C.S.C.	Rheumatic	"
C.S.C.	Tonic	"
C.S.C.	Worm	"

IN 60. AND 15. BOXES, POST FREE

Special Quotations for Larger Quantities
Please state when ordering, if for **Large, Medium, or Small Dogs.**

CASH WITH ALL ORDERS

To be had from all Chemists or Direct from

THE CANINE SUPPLY CO.,
1, THE BROADWAY,
WEST NORWOOD, S.E.

PET DOGS' SPECIALITIES

"DOGULES" REGD.

SOLUBLE CAPSULES FOR DOGS.

Two sizes, large and small.

Packed in handsome Round TINS, Enamelled Olive Green, with Pink and Olive Green Labels and Bands. Acknowledged the best Packed line on the Market. Registered to ensure quality (**THE BEST**).

12 **"DOGULES"** in Box to retail at 6d. 3/6 doz.

25 Do. do. at 1/- 6/6 ..

PET DOGS FIRST AID CHESTS.

Fitted with 12 different kinds **"DOGULES"** & 1 doz. Shampoo Powders in Handsome Case.

To retail at 10/6 84/- per doz.

PERFUMED SHAMPOO POWDER.

For LARGE or SMALL DOGS.

2d. Packets, 8 in Box, 1/-; 6/6 per doz.

(For large dogs).

1d. Packets, 7 in Box, 6d.; 3/6

(For small dogs).

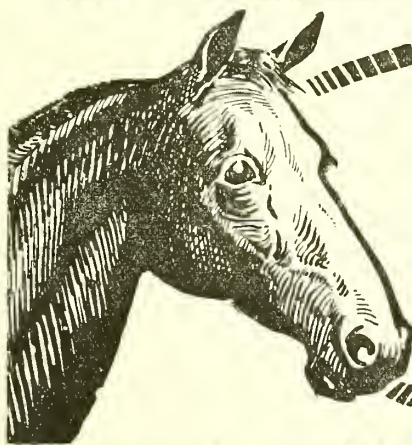
Nicely Packed. Nicely Boxed.

FACSIMILE OF PACKET



SOLE AGENTS,

THE CANINE SUPPLY CO., 1 The Broadway, West Norwood, S.E.



IT PAYS TO STOCK AND PUSH HARVEY'S GREAT REMEDIES FOR THE HORSE.

Now on the P.A.T.A.

GENEROUS PROTECTED PROFITS.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT
a Bog Spavin, Puff or Thoroughpin, but

ABSORBINE
(YOUNG'S)

will clean them off permanently while the horse is at work. **Does not blister** or remove the hair. Advice free, 8/3 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **Book 4D free.**

ABSORBINE JR., for human use, 4/6 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Allays pain quickly. Genuine in Lithographed Tin Cans. Manufactured only by

W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., Springfield Mass., U.S.A.

Advertisements like the above are appearing in all the important farm and stock papers throughout the United Kingdom. Many chemists carry the goods in stock. This is bound to create a constant and ever-increasing demand for the remedy. Inquiries from your section referred to you. If you have not already advised us that you carry **ABSORBINE** in stock, do so immediately, so that your name will surely appear on our reference list.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom: **THOS. CHRISTY & CO., 4-12 Old Swan Lane, LONDON, E.C.**

DISPENSING BOTTLES & PHIALS.

I. ISAACS & CO., Glass Bottle Manufacturers,
106 Midland Road, St. Pancras, London, N.W.

Beg to call attention to their REDUCED PRICES.
We make the New Shape, Oval Fronted Bottles. No extra charge.

FIRST QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
9/- 10/- 15/- 20/- per gross } graduated, quinine tinted

SECOND QUALITY.

3 & 4 6 & 8 12 16 ounce. } Round edges, plain or
7/6 8/6 12/- 18/- per gross } graduated, clear blue tinted

PANEL BOTTLES (reduced prices).

2 3 4 6 8 ounce
7/6 8/- 8/- 9/- 10/- per gross.

WHITE PHIALS—GOOD QUALITY.

1 2 4 6 8 ounce } Plain or teaspoons.
2/6 4/- 4/6 5/6 per gross }

Six gross and upwards, assorted or otherwise, sent carriage paid to any address in the United Kingdom. Smaller quantities not carriage paid.

Established 50 years. Bankers: London and Westminster Bank

F. J. STOKES MACHINE CO. PHARMACEUTICAL .. MACHINERY. . .

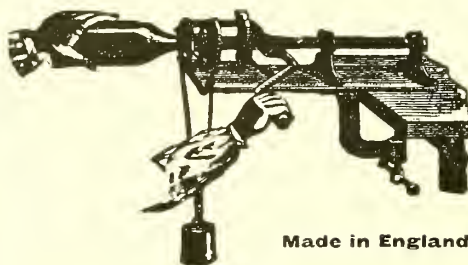
TABLET MACHINES.
WATER STILLs.
CAPSULE MACHINES.
DRUG MILLS.
GRANULATORS.
POT MILLS.
MASS MIXERS.
POWER MORTARS.
SUPPOSITORY MACHINES.
VACUUM DRIERS.
VACUUM STILLs.
TABLET TRITURATE MOULDS,
&c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS, THOMPSON & CAPPER,
51 PICCADILLY, MANCHESTER.

Telephone 9015.

Telegrams: "Sanitas Manchester."
Code A. B. C., 5th Edition.

NEW CAPSULING MACHINE.



Made in England.

The only Machine which leaves no crease or pleat on the Capsule.

Can be fixed to any Counter. A single pull of the lever is sufficient to fix the Capsule.

Patentees : C. MELIN & CO.

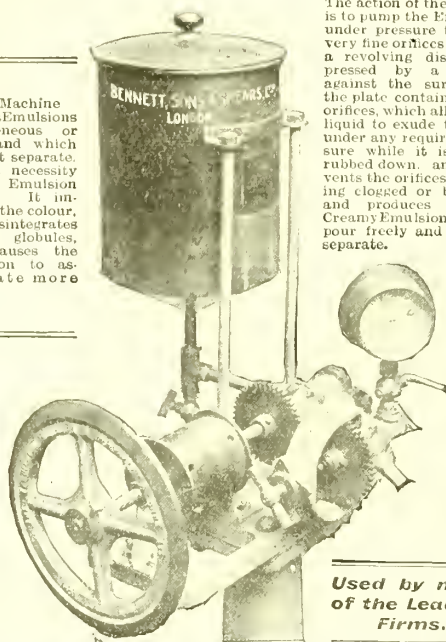
37 Crutched Friars, LONDON.

BENNETT, SONS & SHEARS, LTD.

Shears' Patent Mulser

For perfecting Emulsions after they have been made in any form of Emulsifier.

This Machine renders Emulsions homogeneous or fixed, and which will not separate. It is a necessity for the Emulsion Maker. It improves the colour, and disintegrates the oil globules, and causes the Emulsion to assimilate more easily.



The action of the Mulser is to pump the Emulsion under pressure through very fine orifices against a revolving disc compressed by a spring against the surface of the orifices, which allows the liquid to exude through under any required pressure while it is being rubbed down, and prevents the orifices becoming clogged or blocked, and produces White Creamy Emulsions which pour freely and do not separate.

Used by most of the Leading Firms.

FARRINGTON WORKS, SHOE LANE, E.C.

PROTECTION!

FREE TRADE!

BY USING "PENNY COBWEB" FLY PAPERS

CHRISTY STRONG READING.

5-PER GROSS. CARRIAGE PAID. CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. SAMPLES FREE.

Guy's Tonic

**For Weakness and Debility
and in Dyspepsia.**

A Medicine of high repute, enjoying a large and steadily increasing sale, which is supported by a consistent advertising policy.

A customer who once buys Guy's Tonic buys it regularly, because Guy's Tonic always accomplishes what is claimed for it.

Show Cards, Window Slips, Booklets and other advertising matter will be gladly sent, carriage paid, on application to the Proprietors:—

Guy's Tonic Co., 12 Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.

ESFON

**The
Nerve
Food.**

ESFON

A Powder-Food that CURES.
Reinforces the NERVES.
Strengthens the system.
Appeals especially to Vegetarians.
Most palatable and really curative.
Interesting booklet on the relation
of food to the nervous system.
A booklet on the counter and the
Food sells itself.
Minimum retail price, 1/6, 3/6, 6/6.

C. J. BURT,
12 & 13 Henrietta St., London, W.C.

Prepare for a Change

PUSH THE SALE OF YOUR
OLD STOCK OF

HIMROD'S
Cure for Asthma

Our New Style Package
appears soon and every dealer
should be ready to meet the
demand for it.

The Original Advertising
Features of our new package
will increase its sale and meet
with your favour.

BE PREPARED!

Obtainable from all Wholesale Houses.

**MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS & WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.**

PACKED DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TELEGRAMS: "VALGRAB" LONDON.
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BARCLAY & SONS L.

ESTABLISHED 150 YEARS

95, FARRINGTON ST. LONDON. E.C.

TOILET PREPARATIONS & PERFUMERY.

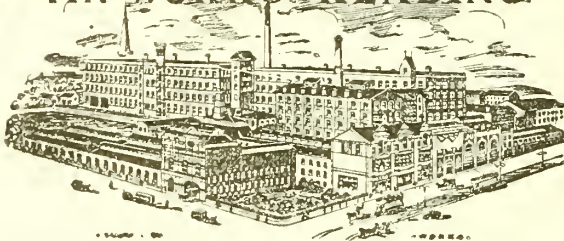
PATENT MEDICINES.

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TIN WORKS - READING.

COLOR PRINTERS ON TIN.



MAKERS OF HIGH-CLASS.
DECORATED & PLAIN TIN BOXES,
& SPECIALITIES FOR CHEMISTS.
Quotations to samples
OR descriptions.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

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"FAST BIND FAST FIND"

Viscose Bottle Caps are the best yet invented. They are quicker to affix—easier—better fitting, and best in appearance and quite

AIR AND SPIRIT TIGHT!

Particulars sent free on application

THE VISCOSE DEVELOPMENT CO. LTD.

3 New Court, Carey Street, London, W.C.
S.A.H.

VISCOSE

THE NEW 'ADAPTABLE' HOT WATER BOTTLE

(REGISTERED DESIGN.)

Suitable for many purposes for which the old-fashioned shape is useless

For BED WARMERS.
For CARRIAGES.
For MOTOR CARS.
For INVALIDS, &c.

Customers can have their names, &c. printed on reverse side.

LOW PRICES. BIG DISCOUNT.
Sole Manufacturers:—



The Fulham Pottery & Cheavin Filter Co., Ltd., FULHAM, LONDON, S.W.

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ENGINEERS AND
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STILLS & MACHINERY FOR LABORATORIES

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| E. EMULSIFIERS & MIXERS. | E. |
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| N NEW DESIGN (THE TUBE) AUTOMATIC WATER STILL. | N |
| L LONDON & COUNTRY CUSTOMERS ALWAYS PLEASED. | L |
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Works: THE ALDCATE EAST COPPER AND ENGINEERING WORKS.
Offices: 7 ALDCATE EAST CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.

THE LIVERPOOL LINT CO.

MARK STREET MILLS,
NETHERFIELD ROAD NORTH,
LIVERPOOL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LINTS,
BANDAGES,
COTTON WOOLS,
SURGEONS' TOW,
CARBOLIZED TOW,
SPLINT PADDING,
WADDINGS, &c., &c.

As supplied to Home and Foreign Governments.

"IMPERMIETTE" (Waterproof).
"IMPERMIETTE" BED SHEETING.
"HEALTH" CHEST PROTECTORS.
"VULNOPLAST."

ABSORBENT
TISSUE.



FIRST FIELD
DRESSINGS.

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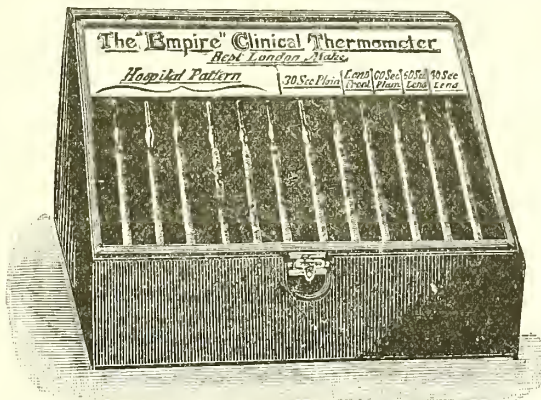
"LINT LIVERPOOL."

THE "EMPIRE" CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

Guaranteed Best London Make from Well-seasoned Tubes.

PRICES.

- "Hospital" Pattern, in metal case, per doz. 9 0
- "Hospital" Pattern, in 3 dozen lots, per doz. 8 6
- "Hospital" Pattern, in 6 dozen lots, per doz. 8 0
- "Hospital" Pattern, lens front, per doz. 13 0
- Certificate of accuracy for any Thermometer ... per doz 5 0



PRICES.

- 60 second, plain, per doz. 12 0
- " lens front, per doz. 16 0
- 30 second, plain, per doz. 13 6
- " lens front, per doz. 20 0
- Certificate of accuracy verified by Kew Observatory, per doz. 15 0

Each Thermometer is packed in a specially designed card box with descriptive label on lid. We accept all risk from breakage in transit if advised by return of post.

A Glass-topped Showcase, as above illustration, GIVEN FREE with orders for 3 dozen Thermometers

N.B.—5 per cent. discount allowed for prompt cash off above and all List prices. Carriage paid on orders of £2 and upwards to any town in the United Kingdom.

We are the right House for Anti-Rheumatic Rings, Belts, Catheters, Enemas, Elastic Hosiery, Hot Water Bottles, Injection Syringes, Pessaries, Sponge Bags, Trusses, Water Beds, Water and Air Cushions, Waterproof Sheetting, and every description of India Rubber Goods.

OUR GOODS ARE RIGHT AND PRICES LOW.

Write for New Illustrated Price List, post free.

BURGE, WARREN & RIDGLEY, LIM., 91 & 92 Gt. Saffron Hill, LONDON, E.C.

POULTICES SUPERSEDED by using

Spongio Piline

(THE ORIGINAL MARKWICKS").

Beware of imitations made from inferior materials now being offered to the Trade. The advantages are greater comfort and retention of **warmth** and **moisture**. It can be **washed and re-used as often as required**, and obviates all the trouble of the old mode of poulticing and fomenting.

DIRECTIONS.—Simply soak it in the Water or Lotion, and apply the moist Spongy surface.

IMPERMEABLE PILINE

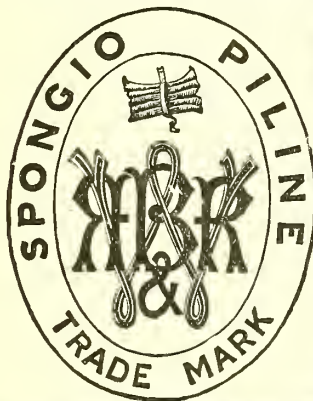
For Rheumatism, Promoting Perspiration, and for the application of Stimulating Liniments.

ANTISEPTIC, WATER AND SPIRIT PROOF. Reduction in price.

Manufactured only by **R. R. WHITEHEAD & BROS., Ltd., 10 Endell Street, London, W.C.**

Telephone—No. 9116 CENTRAL. Telegraph Address—"WANDFELT LONDON."

To be obtained from all Wholesale Houses. Enquiries should be marked "Desk G."



NEWSOME'S LINTS & BANDAGES.

The Superior Quality of this Lint is admitted.

The VD Quality is quite pure, and of great superficial area and exquisite softness. The C, D, E, and F qualities are equally pure and absorbent. Also other qualities for hospital use. XW and FF

CHARLES NEWSOME, 18 **MANCHESTER.**
London Road,
PROPRIETORS: BENJAMIN LEES & CO., LTD.

Bleached and Unbleached Bandages, in Open Wave, Calico, Domette, Flannel, and Muslin, from 1-in. to 18-in. wide.

Specially Bleached and Unbleached Abs. Cotton Wool, Plain and Interleaved.

Also Abs. Wool and Gauze, Tow., &c.

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A. DE ST. DALMAS & CO.

Contractors to
His Majesty's Government.

LEICESTER.

(Established 1823.)

— MANUFACTURERS OF —

MEDICAL PLASTERS

Spread Plasters. Adhesive, Belladonna, Soap Cerate, Roborans, Fleshcolour Adhesive, &c.

Hospital Strapping. On Holland, Pure Stout Calico, &c.

Porous Plasters. All kinds. On Cotton Cloth, Red Felt, White Kid, &c.

Rubber Adhesive Plaster. On Cotton Cloth or Holland—In Tins or on Spools.

Court Plasters, Toothache Plasters, Corn and Bunion Plasters, Mustard Leaves, &c.

SURGICAL BANDAGES

Waterdressing, Fastedge, Calico, and Flannel Bandages, Elastic Web, Crepe Velpeau, and Plaster of Paris Bandages.

— **THE LEICESTER "VARICO" LEG BANDAGE.** —

TRADE MARK.

The Original and only Genuine

Allcock's

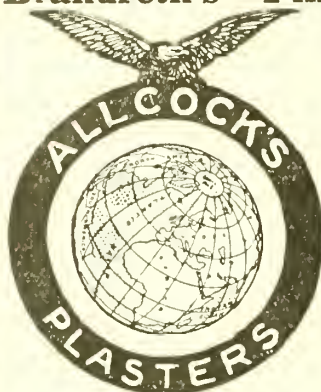
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PLASTERS

A REMEDY OF 60 YEARS' STANDING.

Allcock's Plasters
Allcock's Corn and
Bunion Plasters
Brandreth's Pills

*The
Three
Rollables.*



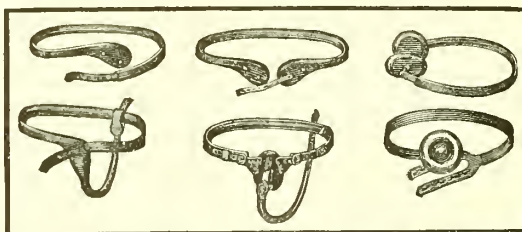
"Sold all round the World."

A HANDSOME
SHOWCARD
will be sent
free of cost
and post paid
on application.

ALLCOCK
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY

22 Hamilton Sq.,
Birkenhead.

BAILEY'S



TRUSSES

WHOLESALE.
BEST QUALITY.

ACTUAL MAKERS.
BOTTOM PRICES.

MADE ON THE PREMISES.

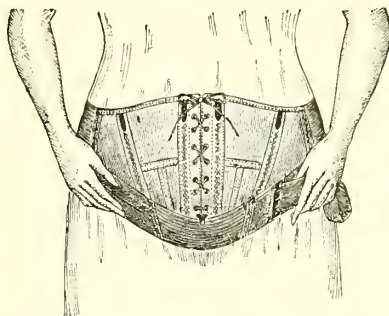
Specials Despatched in 24 hours.

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Bailey's Circular Trusses	... 23/-	37/-
" 2nd quality	... 16/9	31/6
" Special "Marone," with Customer's Name in Gold...	... 26/-	43/-
Correspondence invited.	Best Shipping Terms. [1]	

38 Oxford St., LONDON, W.

HIGH-CLASS WORK.



BOTTOM PRICES.

BELT SYSTEM 2.

With elastic hips, expanding lacing in front, and elastic supporting band A. Well made and perfect fitting Belt.

Quality A.	Superior Écru Coutil, inside white, nicest and most satisfactory belt	per doz. 60/-
Quality B.	Superior Grey Coutil, strong and durable	54/-
Quality X.	Very superior Grey Drill, cheap and satisfactory	40/-
Quality J.	Tropics and summer wear. Superior Écru Java (a very durable net material) light and cool	45/-

Each in a Box. Carriage paid for the United Kingdom. Per 3 Dozen, 10 per cent. discount.

GENT'S BODY BELT.

Quality A.	Very superior Red Felt guaranteed pure wool	24/-
	Double Felt, very substantial	30/-

Carriage paid for United Kingdom. Per dozen, 10 per cent. discount. New Accounts, Cash or References.

W. A. KOKKE, AMSTERDAM**ZEAL'S PATENT CLINICAL THERMOMETER****The "REPELLO"**

Requires no shaking down.

A 30-Second Pushed back in an instant. Guaranteed Accurate.

Good Selling
Lines for
Chemists.



Send for list, post free.

C. H. ZEAL, 82 Turnmill St.,

LONDON, E.C.

Wholesale Manufacturer of

CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

A SELECTION OF 50 KINDS.

Established 1898.

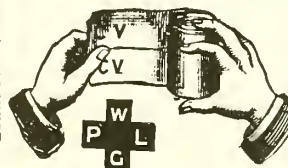
Telephone No. 12438 Central.

The New Fast Edge.**CREPE VELPEAU BANDAGES****THE ONLY ORIGINAL**

Introduced by

W. GIMBER in 1892.

Trade Mark



Registered

AN ELASTIC BANDAGE.
Containing no Indiarubber.
Superseding Elastic Stockings,
Wraps, Bandages, and at half the
cost. Three sizes—about 2, 2½,
and 3½ inches wide.

CREPE VELPEAU ABDOMINAL BINDERS.

Useful after many Abdominal Operations, and for ladies after confinements. Two sizes—8 and 11 in. wide.

CAUTION.—Beware of fraudulent and useless imitations, and reject all Bandages not bearing the above Trade Marks on the Wrappers. Wholesale of the original Importers and Introducers.

W. GIMBER & SON, Surgical Bandage and Instrument Makers,**44 QUEEN'S ROAD, PECKHAM, LONDON, S.E.**

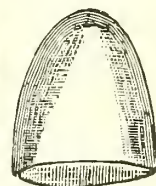
And of all Wholesale Druggists, Chemists, Surgical-instrument Makers, &c.

Telephone 2401 Hop.

Descriptive Circular and Price List on application.

RENDELL'S

SOLUBLE QUININE PESSARIES.



THE WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION that these Pessaries have obtained since their invention by **W. J. Rendell** in 1885 has induced unscrupulous persons to place upon the market worthless and injurious compounds, with colourable imitations of **W. J. Rendell's** labels. To distinguish the genuine Pessaries from these fraudulent concoctions, see that the Registered Trade Mark and Number, in **RED INK**, are upon each box thus:

Registered
Trade Mark, 
without which
none are genuine.
No. 182,688.

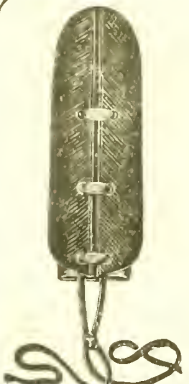
W. J. Rendell
No. 182,688

Registered also in Australia, India, The Cape, The Argentine, Germany, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE AND CAUTION.

Several injunctions in the High Court of Justice having already been obtained (reports of which have appeared in "THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST"), **W. J. RENDELL'S SOLICITORS** are instructed to take proceedings against all persons (Makers or Vendors) fraudulently using the name of "**W. J. RENDELL**," "**RENDELL**," or any colourable imitation thereof in connection with Pessaries NOT manufactured by

W. J. RENDELL,
INVENTOR AND SOLE MAKER,
15 CHADWELL STREET, CLERKENWELL, LONDON, E.C.



PAROUBEK'S
.. PATENT ..
"FOLDO"
FINGER STALLS.

WE beg to draw your attention to the increasing popularity of these Finger Stalls, which are now being made in Black and Brown Leather and Waterproof Cloth. The fact that they are so easily adjusted to fit over a bandage of any size, and always have a neat appearance, has been the means of ensuring them the ready sale which they undoubtedly deserve.

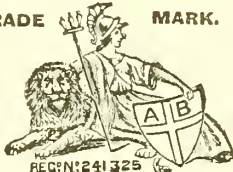
Since their introduction by us, at the beginning of 1907, the sales have steadily progressed, and we find that this Finger Stall is rapidly superseding the older forms in chamois leather and silk, which, however well made, can never fit as accurately, or look as neat, as does the "Foldo."

OBTAINABLE OF ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

Sole Agents for the United Kingdom and all Colonies (except Canada):
SOLPORT BROS.,
188 & 190 Goswell Road, London, E.C.
Telephone—4363 CENTRAL. Telegrams—"SOLPORT LONDON"

SURGICAL DRESSINGS.

TRADE MARK.



ABSORBENT AND ANTISEPTIC
COTTONWOOLS,
BANDAGES,
LINTS,
GAUZES,
CELLULOSE,
WOOLIOSE,
GAUZE TISSUE (as Gamgee),
COTTON PADS,
SPONGES, &c., &c.

SPECIAL OFFERS IN CHEMISTS' SUNDRIES.
BATH CLOVES,
BODY BELTS,
SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,
SANITARY TOWELS,
&c., &c.

"VICTORIA" CHERRY TOOTH PASTE.
All Ingredients Pure and the Best Quality Obtainable.

	Per doz.	Sell at
Small Round	33	6d.
Large "	6/3	1/-
Square	3/9	7½d.
Oblong	6.6	1/-

Will keep in all climates.

Apply for samples, stating quantities required, to
ARTHUR BERLINER, SURGICAL DRESSING MANUFACTURER,
15 & 17 WORSHIP ST.,
and TABERNACLE ST.,
LONDON, E.C.

Nat. Tel.—507 London Wall.
Telegrams—"Renilreb London."
Established 1850.

PATENT MINERALIZED

INDIA RUBBER (Red Mineralized and Arabesque).

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[See p. 147, C. & D., April 24, 1909.]

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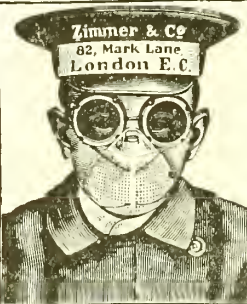
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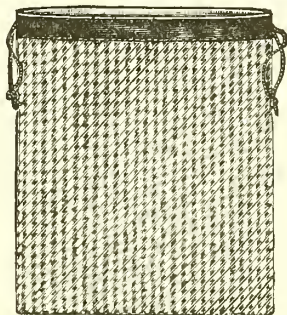
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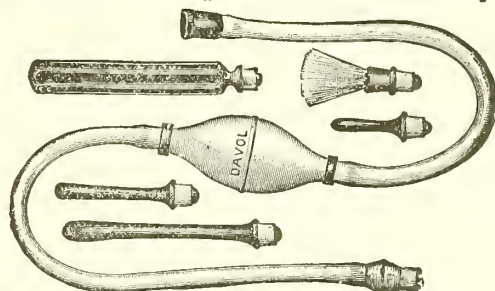
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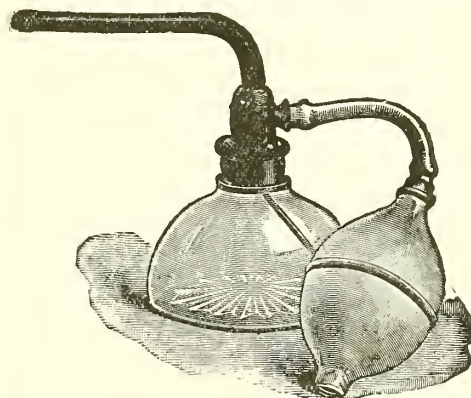


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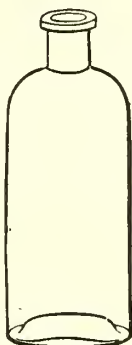
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Fig. 1273.



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Fig. 1274.



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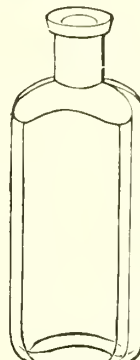
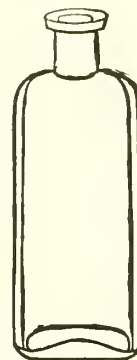


Fig. 1276.



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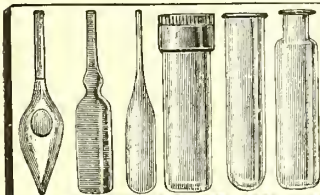
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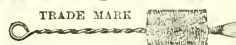
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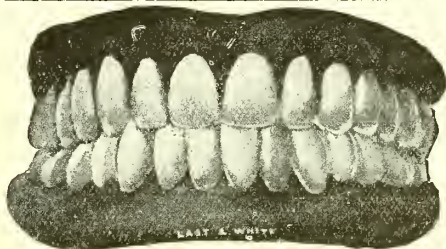
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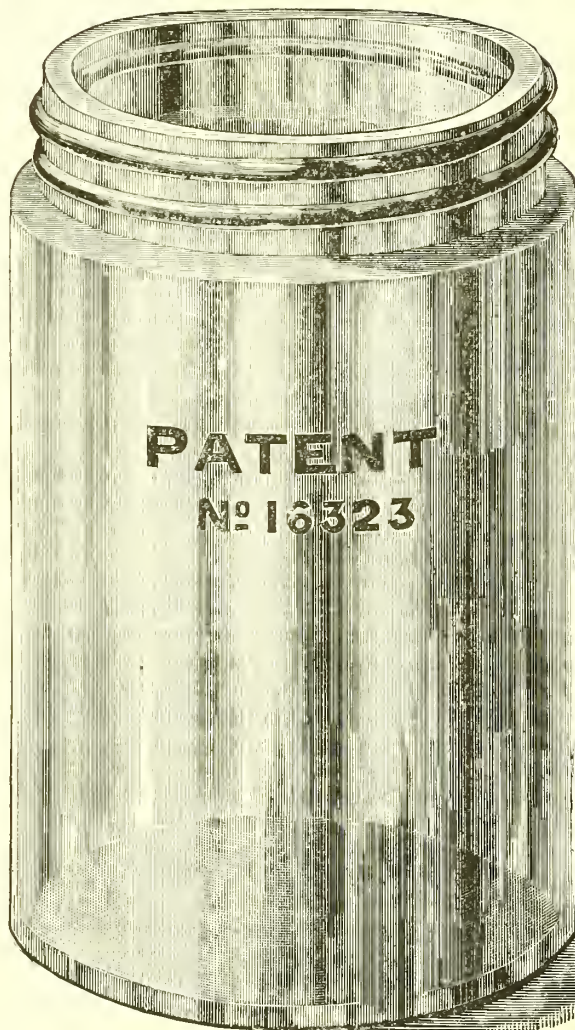
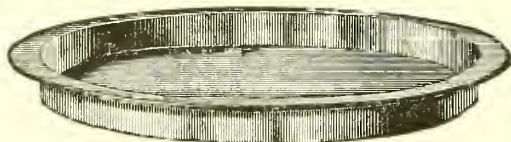
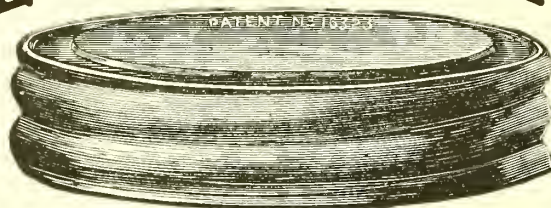
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